FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 25, 1843. [NO. 1377.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,

BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

THOMAS B. WETMORE,

OF FAYETTEVILLE,

Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the County Courts of Johnston, Wayne, and Greene. He will settle at Waynesborough, and will be there on or about the first of November.

October 18, 1843. 76-4w

NEW

HAT, CAP & SHOE STORE.

JOHN C. THOMSON & CO.

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that they have opened a NEW

Hat and Shoe Establishment,

In the Building occupied last year as a Post Office, at the well known Stand called the Wagon Yard, where they will be happy to wait on those who may favor them with their custom, and hope, by promptness and strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of patronage.

They will keep on hand a large assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Of all kinds and sizes, manufactured under the eye of one of the partners, an advantage readily admitted. Justice to their friends, as well as to themselves, make it proper for them to say that they sell their goods cheap for Cash, that the losses sustained from bad customers will not have to be paid by good ones. Please to call and judge for yourselves as to quality and price. Hats sold by us once Ironed gratis.

☞ The highest price paid for Furs.

N. B. Shoes repaired at the shortest notice, and in style.

JNO. C. THOMSON & CO.

Fayetteville, October 17, 1843. 76tf

SPLENDID

LOTTERIES.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 54 for 1843. to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 4th of November, 1843.

GRAND SCHEME.

$30,000, $12,000, $6,000, $3,500, 40 prizes of $1,000, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 55, for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 11th of November, 1843.

CAPITALS.

$30,000, $10,000, $6,000, $5,000, 25 prizes of $1,000, &c. &c.

75 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 whole Tickets				$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 half	ditto	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 quarter	ditto	32 50

40,000 Dollars!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class P, for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 18th of Nov'r, 1843.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

$40,000, $10,000, $5,000, $3,255, $2,200, $2,000, $1,900, $1,800, $1,700, $1,600, 10 prizes of $1,000, 10 of $500, 10 of $300, 15 of $200, 40 of $150, &c. &c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—15 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 whole Tickets				$130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 half	ditto	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 quarter	ditto	32 50

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 56, for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 25th of Nov'r, 1843.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

$30,000, $10,000, $5,000, $2,367, 6 prizes of $1,500, 100 prizes of $1,000, 110 of 300, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 whole Tickets				$130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 half	ditto	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 quarter	ditto	32 50

☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*

Washington City, D. C., or Richmond, Va.

October 16, 1843. 76-td-pd

Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above.

PROPOSALS TO REVIVE

THE SOUTHERN CITIZEN,

At Asheborough, Randolph County, N. C.

BENJ. SWAIM, former Editor and Proprietor.

PROVIDED a sufficient number of Subscribers be obtained by the 1st of October next, I propose to resume the publication of this paper on the same terms as heretofore, viz:—To publish it weekly, on a super royal sheet of good paper, well printed: Its columns devoted to News, Politics, (on the good old Whig principles,) Religion, (without sectarianism,) Morality, Agriculture, Economy, Industry, Temperance, Justice, Law, Forms of Process and Instruments of Writing, Legislative Proceedings, Anecdotes, &c. &c., *so* as to make it emphatically a good Family Newspaper.

The subscription price is $2 00 per annum in advance, or within three months from the date of the first number received—or $3 00 after the expiration of that time.

B. SWAIM.

Asheborough, N. C., August 1843.

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having it in contemplation to leave the State, respectfully requests all those indebted to him by Note or Account, to call and settle the same, as he is in need of money.

He has on hand a few SADDLES, BRIDLES, and HARNESS, which will be sold low for Cash.

M. N. LEARY.

October 17, 1843. 76-3m

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by M. Johnson to me, on the 13th June, 1843, I will sell to the highest bidder, on Thursday, 9th November, 1843, at the residence of said Johnson, about 1100 acres LAND, (the Plantation whereon said Johnson lives.) One other tract of 490 acres, called the Jesse Hair place, joins Elisha Fisher, got by Johnson from S. Hollingsworth. The Dower Land of Ann Lock, joins W. G. McDonald, from 400 to 500 acres. Negroes, Saul, old man Andrew; 3 Mules, 3 Horses, 6 Cows and Calves, 2 Heifers, 1 horse Cart, 1 set small Wagon Wheels, Corn, Peas, and Potatoes, Household and Kitchen Furniture, a few Sheep, one Anvil and Hammer. Terms made known on the day of sale.

JONATHAN EVANS, Trustee of M. Johnson.

October 18, 1843. 76-3w

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

AT AUGUSTA.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned, as Agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast, *on as good terms as other undoubted Companies.*

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Oct. 17, 1843. 76-tf

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1843.

Daniel McNeill *versus* Daniel Graham.

Original Attachment levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Daniel Graham, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendant of this Attachment, and requiring him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next, and replevy, plead, or demur, or judgment final by default will be awarded against him, and the lands levied on be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday of September, A. D. 1843.

76] J. McLAURIN.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., on the 1st October, 1843:—

John Autry, James Anderson.

Duncan Buie, Jr, Arch'd B Buie, James Baker, Edwin M Berry, Neil C Beard, Eliza Bebee, John Bedsole, Peter Bolton.

Thos C Clark, Hartwell Coleman, Nicholas Chesnut, Sarah K Cole, James B Carver, Ann Campbell, John Culbreath, William Carson.

Susanna Davis, Absalom Davis, Jr, Charles Davis, Thos J Dabney.

Jonathan Evans, Jr, A C Erambert, Mary Edwards, James Elliot.

Mary Griffin, John T Gilmore, W W Graham, Jesse Gibson, Dr Gilchrist.

W B Ham, Catharine Ham, H L Holmes, John Bonrine, Moley Hollingsworth, Wm Hatchell, Jno Hooks.

Travis Jackson, Giles Jackson, Bennet Jackson. Winiford Lane.

Thomas R Murphy, Reese Morgan;—Angus McGill, Ch's McIver, Margaret McMillan, Dugald McLauchlin, Neal McArthur, Alexander McFatter, John C McRay Neil McGregor, John R McLemore, Duncan McMillan, Allen McDugald, William McDermid, Sam'l Macky, Ellen McIlwinnen, Dolly McKenzie.

Donald Niven.

William Plumer, Elias Pope, Abel Pain, John Porter, Dr John Perry.

Reuben Rogers, William Rambaut, Hon J S Richardson.

Isaac Sullivan, Wm Simpson, D D Swindell, Jas Sundy, Rilla Stratton, Arch'd Shaw, John Scarborough, Patsey Simpson, Joseph Stricklin.

John R Taylor, Wm Taylor, Emily Ticey.

Owens Williamson, Jonathan Wood, William Whited, Neil Wilkinson, Nathan Wheeler, Rev. H. Woodward.

75] JOHN MAC RAE, *P. M.*

Taken up as a Runaway Slave,

IN the latter part of August last, a yellow man who calls himself Jacob Cotton, aged some 32 or 33 years, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, weight about 150 pounds. Was taken up as a runaway and committed to the Jail of Moore county; says that he is free—a Blacksmith by trade—was born and raised in Davidson county, in the vicinity of Lexington, and desires Rodolph Yaunce, Wm. Tar, Joe Waggoner and Biddy Cotton to be notified of his confinement, and to establish his freedom. The owner of said Slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or said Slave will be dealt with as the law directs.

ALEXANDER KELLY, *Sh'ff.*

Carthage, Sept. 30, 1843. 75-4w

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1843.

Jonathan Worth *vs.* Elijah Spencer and Harbert Spencer.

Original Attachment, levied on two negro slaves, as the property of Elijah Spencer, the names of said slaves being Lucy and her child Mack.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elijah Spencer and Harbert Spencer, the Defendants in this suit, are not inhabitants of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on them: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the said Elijah Spencer and Harbert Spencer to be and appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County aforesaid, on the last Monday in February next, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, then and there to replevy the slaves levied upon, demur or plead to issue, or final Judgment will be entered up against them, and the slaves levied on condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Calvin Wister Wooley, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the *last* Monday in August, and in the 68th year of American Independence, A. D. 1843.

C. W. WOOLEY, *C. S. C.*

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

WM. G. MATTHEWS

HAS opened the Store on Green Street, lately occupied by Dr. J. C. Smith, deceased, and opposite John Huske & Son, where he is now receiving his FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS, &c.,

Embracing superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, and Kentucky Jeans; French, English and American Prints; Black and colored Alpacas; Bombazines and Muslin-de-Lains; Sheetings, Shirtings, Tickings and Drillings; Muslins and Cambrics; Aprons Checks and colored Cambrics; Black Silk and Alpaca Cravats; Velvets; Irish Linens and Lawns; Linen Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs; Sewing Silk and Twist; Serges; Coat and Vest Bindings; Spool, Patent and Ball Thread; Stocks, Collars and Vestings; Shawls and Caps; Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine Silk and Kid Gloves; Ditto Silk and Cotton Hose; Buckskin and Woollen Gloves; Blankets, &c., and a great variety of other Goods.

ALSO,

Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery,

And a fine assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's SHOES, which he offers VERY LOW for CASH, East side of Green Street.

October 2, 1843. 74tf

FOR SALE.

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
500 bushels coarse Alum ditto,
1 half pipe Jamaica Rum,
1 do do Sicily Madeira Wine,
1 qr. cask Old Port ditto,
1 do do do Brown Sherry ditto,
Heavy 44 in. Bagging, Kentucky Rope,
Long and short handle Shovels & Forks,
Collins' Axes, Blacksmith Tools, &c.

D. McLAURIN.

October 2, 1843. 74tf

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE in Store, and are now receiving the following GOODS, at the Auction Store opposite the Lafayette Hotel:—

2000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
3000 bushels Rock Alum Salt,
225 bags Laguira and Rio Coffee,
25 hhds. P. R. and N. O. Sugars,
12 tons assorted Iron,
200 kegs Nails,
20 boxes and bbls. Loaf and Crushed Sugars,
25 boxes Bar Soap,
15 half bbls No. 1 Mackerel,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
100 bags Shot,
2000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 cases Fur and Wool Hats,
20 bx's Whittemore's Cotton Cards,
200 reams Wrapping, Letter and Cap Paper,
20 cases assorted Shoes,
25 chests and qr. boxes Teas,
25 coils Bale Rope,
30 ps. Cotton Bagging,
20 dozen Windsor and Cane Bottom Chairs,

German and Blistered Steel, Hollow Ware, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cheese, Collins' Axes, Crackers and Soda Biscuit, Candy, Demijohns, Snuff and Cut Tobacco, Brooms and Baskets, Bed Cords, Indigo, Madder, Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Old Madeira, Port and Lisbon Wines, Sole Leather, &c.

—ALSO—

An assortment of DRY GOODS.

The above Stock of Goods has been carefully purchased in the Northern Cities, and will be sold at fair prices for Cash, or on credit to punctual dealers.

SAM'L. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

October 2, 1843. 74tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.

October 2, 1843. 74-1Y

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING this day associated himself with Chas. Lutterloh, Jr., for the transacting of a general MERCANTILE BUSINESS, the name of the firm as below will be used in all cases in liquidation.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, July 21, 1843.

THE business from this date will be continued by Jno. D. Williams and Charles Lutterloh, Jr., under the firm of WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS.
C. LUTTERLOH, Jr.

July 21, 1843. 64-tf

State of North Carolina,

STANLY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Sessions, 1843.

Daniel Freeman and Son *vs.* David L. Thomas.

Original Attachment, levied on all the interest of the Defendant, David L. Thomas, in a certain Tract of Land, containing sixty-two acres more or less, lying in the County and State aforesaid, on the waters of Cedar Creek, adjoining the lands of David C. Lilly and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that David L. Thomas, the Defendant in this suit, resides beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the said David L. Thomas to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Stanly, at the Court House in Albemarle, on the 2d Monday of November next, then and there to replevy the land levied on, demur, or plead to issue, or final judgment will de entered up against him, and the land levied on condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Davidson Hearne, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of August, and in the 68th year of American Independence, A. D. 1843.

[74-6w] D. HEARNE, *C. C. C.*

School Books, &c.

Smith's, Adams's, Pike's, and Emerson's Arithmetics; Mitchell's Geography; Spelling Books, First Book of History; Ruled Cap & Letter Paper.

Also, Strife and Peace, and The Neighbors, by Frederika Bremer; No. 2 Martin Chuzzlewit; Handy Andy; Change for 'American Notes;' D'Aubigne's Reformation; Stevens's Yucatan, &c.

Just received. E. J. HALE.

FEMALE SCHOOL.

MR. & MRS. HARDIN, being about to remove to this Town, propose opening in a few days a FEMALE SCHOOL. Due notice will be given of time, place, and terms. For further information, in the mean time, apply to E. J. Hale, Esq.

Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1843. 75-tf

CHEAP CASH

SHOE STORE,

At the sign of the BIG BOOT, Person Street, 3 doors below the Market.

The Subscriber has received his Fall and Winter supply of Boots, Shoes & Brogans,

Consisting of

Gentlemen's fine Calf Dress Boots,
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, 2d and 3d qualities,
Ditto fine Cork-sole Water Proof Boots,
Ditto ditto Gaiter ditto, with and without heels;
Ditto Calf, Goat, Morocco and Buckskin Shoes and Shoetees,
Ditto ditto Kid and Morocco Dancing Pumps,
Ditto ditto Goat and Leather Slippers,
Ditto India Rubber Overshoes,
Ladies' Kid and Morocco Slippers, thick & thin soles
Ditto Calf and Goat ditto, ditto ditto,
Ditto Calf, Seal, Morocco and Kid Shoes,
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto Boots and Buskins,
Ditto colored and black cloth top Buskins,
Ditto black Silk and Morocco Quilted Buskins,
Ditto fine and common Gaiter Boots, fig'd & plain,
Ditto India Rubber Shoes,
Misses' Morocco, Calf, Seal and Leather Boots and Shoes,
Ditto col'd and black Kid and Morocco Slippers, thick and thin soles,
Boys' Calf, Kip & coarse Shoes, Shoetees & Brogans
Ditto Morocco Dancing Pumps,
A very large assortment of Children's Leather and Morocco Boots and Shoes,
2000 pair Men's Kip and coarse Brogans,
1800 ditto Women's Leather Boots and Shoes.

This Stock, which is very extensive, was purchased on the most favorable terms, direct from the Manufacturers, previous to the advance in Shoes, and will be sold unusually low for Cash, or to customers *who cash their bills when presented.*

—ALSO—

Harness, Skirting and Sole Leather; Calf and Boot Morocco Skins; black and colored Morocco Skins, for Coach and Hat Linings; Lining and Binding Skins; Shoe Thread; Lasts; Sparables; Pegs; Varnish, &c. &c.

S. T. HAWLEY.

October 4, 1843. 74-6w

$100 REWARD.

THE Subscriber will pay the above reward for any information which may lead to the detection and conviction of the villain who set fire to his Dwelling House on Friday the 14th of July last, to his Smoke House in January last, and to another out-house on the 31st ultimo.

P. McEACHERN.

Robeson county, Sept. 15. 72-6w

FOR SALE.

50 KEGS *Pure* WHITE LEAD, and 1 chest fine Hyson TEA. Just received by

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

January 11, 1843. 36tf

MARBLE FACTORY,



BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59-tf

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

Much Blossom and little Fruit.—Some are prolific in schemes of usefulness, but are miserably poor in execution. Like some trees, they spend themselves in blossom and never yield any fruit. A gentleman, last Summer, showed me a fine tree in his grounds, which he said he had resolved to cut down; for although for years it had produced a finer blossom than any other tree in his orchard or garden, yet it never bore fruit. He mentioned this to a friend, who said, "The fact is, the tree spends itself in blossoms. I advise you to cut the rind off it, nearly half way round, and it will probably have less blossom, but it will bear fruit." He did so, and the result was that it afterwards produced more and better fruit than any other tree in the garden.

Let me, therefore, advise you to cut some of the rind from your schemes, that they spend not themselves in blossom, but may work out the fruit of usefulness. Sir Isaac Newton is said to have declared, that he did not consider himself to possess any advantage over other men, except that whatsoever he considered of sufficient importance to begin he had sufficient resolution to continue, till he had accomplished his object. Dr. Johnson, on the other hand, confessed and lamented that he was deficient in this necessary qualification, that he could never do anything till he was forced [illegible] either by his appetite or his editor. Try, therefore, to acquire the habit of execution.

I[illegible] Griffin.

To Cure a Cough or Cold.—The editor of the Baltimore "Farmer and Gardener" says, that the best remedy he ever tried in his family for a cough or cold, is a decoction of the leaves of the pine tree, sweetened with loaf sugar, to be freely drank warm when going to bed at night, and cold through the day.

We have but recently met with the following beautiful and just tribute, from the pen of the gifted Mrs. Sigourney, to the memory of one whose rare qualities of head and heart were known and appreciated in this community, of which she was a native.—*Editor Observer.*

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER.

MRS. SARAH LOUISA EVERETT.

Seldom have sorrow and sympathy been more sincerely awakened among us, than by the death of Mrs. Sarah Louisa Everett, wife of the Rev. Charles W. Everett, of Hamden, Connecticut. A native of the sultry South, and a resident of less than a year in this region, the gentle and confiding Carolinian had won the hearts of her Northern sisters. Before the influence of her simplicity and loveliness, every trace of stranger-feeling vanished, and she dwelt among them as a daughter.

Adelaide's Spring removed her from this circle of attached friends to Hartford, and saw her the mistress of a pleasant, rural parsonage in their vicinity. There, she was the charm of a new home, and every heart within its sphere reposed upon her goodness. An overflowing and child-like happiness was hers, chastened by the thoughtful tenderness of woman, and the graceful sobriety of the Christian. Flowers, and the song of birds, and all the beautiful things of nature, were dear to her. Early Summer brought them in profusion—but she lingered not among them. Ere its first month had faded, she just embraced her infant daughter, and laid down her fair young head beneath the green sods—passing from the sorrows of a mother to the joys of an angel.

He, who, above all others, was wounded and brought low by this visitation—called at once to resign the being more dear to him than all the earth beside—yet, by his priestly office, to gird her for her appearance in the presence of God, was deeply solaced by her preparation for that most solemn change. To him it seemed, while he ministered by her couch of death, that the spirit which had so rejoiced in its affections and duties here below, was fixing a delighted gaze upon the glories above, looking steadfastly through the clouds, to such bright revealings as mortal eye hath never seen, and hailing with a rapture that transcended speech, the shores of her own blessed land of rest.

"Thou art gone hence, my beautiful!—'T was well
That thou a little while should'st comfort me,
Breathe o'er my care-worn brow affection's spell,
And pour a strain from every discord free:
And it is well—since this the Father will'd—
That thou should'st praise Him with a seraph's tone;
So, in this bleeding heart each pulse be still'd,
Save that which makes His holy will mine own."

Thus came a plaintive voice, at even-tide,
When o'er the sylvan scene enchantment stole,
From one who deeply mourned the buried bride,
And Hope's fond visions darken'd in his soul.

Yet must he gird him for his Master's toil,
And fill his censer at the altar's side,
And sow with heavenly seed the varied soil,
And cheer the drooping, and the wanderer guide.

Perchance his incense-flame may purer glow,
Fann'd by such sighs of grief and faith sincere;
The Gospel's balm-drop o'er the sons of woe
More healing prove, blent with his spirit's tear.

Then shall his gain be great, even tho' he turn
To a sad home, his infant's lips to press,—
Baptiz'd at birth, from Sorrow's bitter urn,
Yet spared by Heaven, his pilgrim-path to bless.

Look up, sweet song-bird, from thy lonely nest,
And learn the lay thy mother bade to rise,—
That lay of love, which sooth'd the burden'd breast,
And join'd so well the anthem of the skies.

L. H. SIGOURNEY.

Newspapers.—A newspaper is a family school in a family, worth ten dollars a year. Even the most barren paper brings something new. Children read the contents, gain intelligence of the important affairs of the world, and acquire useful knowledge, of more importance to them in life than a present of fifty acres of land. Parents are not aware of the vast importance of a newspaper in a family of children. We have made the remark before, and repeat it, that take two families of children equally smart, and both going to the same school—let one of them have free use of a newspaper, and it would excite astonishment to mark the difference between them. Full one half, and an important half of education, as it respects the business of the world, and the ability to rise and make one's self respectable in it, is derived from newspapers. What parent would not wish to see his children respectable? Would he be willing to have his neighbor's children more intelligent than his own? Yet how trifling is the sum a newspaper costs.

It is even in these hard times absolutely contemptible in amount, and no man ever felt it, except in its beneficial consequences, who *paid the subscription regularly once a year.*

Avoid Quarreling.—There is much good sense in the following, which, though old, deserves to be repeated at least once a year:

"If anything in the world will make a man feel badly, except pinching his fingers in the crack of a door, it is a quarrel. No man ever fails to think less of himself after, than he did before one; it degrades him in the eyes of all; and, what is worse, blunts his sensibility to disgrace, on the one hand, and increases his temper and passionate irritability on the other. The truth is, the more quietly and peaceably we all get on, the better—the better for ourselves, the better for our neighbors. In nine cases out of ten, the wisest course is, if a man cheat you, quit dealing with him; if he be abusive, quit his company; if he slander you, take care to live so that nobody will believe him. No matter who he is, or how he misuses you, the wisest way is just to let him alone; for there is nothing better than this cool, calm, and quiet way of dealing with the wrongs we meet with."

In [illegible]veland county, N. C., a few days ago, a boy 12 years of age, was bitten by a little snake on the side of one of his hands, whilst gathering peas in a cornfield, and in six hours thereafter. In fifteen minutes after being bitten he began to reel and stagger, and complained of loss of sight, with [illegible] of the stomach. Nothing was [illegible]teract the poison, the family of his [illegible]ner "being incredulous as to the [illegible]edicine in any disease!"

It seems that 1200 yards of Brussels Carpeting have lately been made to order in Kidderminster, England, for the House of Representatives at Washington City. We know not who had the ordering of the matter, but it is any thing but creditable to our country when such beautiful carpets are manufactured by our own citizens, that we should send to a foreign land for them. Of all places our halls of legislation should be provided with furniture and carpets of American manufacture. A government which enacts laws for the protection of domestic industry should, to be consistent, itself encourage that industry in every possible way. We of course have not seen the article purchased for Washington, but venture to say that there was exhibited at the late Fair in this city, carpeting from the manufactories of Thompsonville and Tariffville, in this county, equal to it in beauty and quality. We have in our mind a piece of Brussels carpeting from the former, which would grace the palace of Queen Victoria.

Connecticut Courant.

Locofoco Orators.—A Locofoco orator "out West," according to the Cincinnati Gazette, gives the following reply to a question asked by a friend, how he could speak so often and so long to any purpose?

"Why, when I am at a loss for arguments, or don't know what to say to the people, I get upon my *liberty key.* I strike that always with effect; Rome, Greece, Poland, our Revolutionaries, help out amazingly. If that fails, I set up a regular-built howl against the English, and I walk into the Whigs as British-bought and Bank-bought! If this don't answer, I get at their prejudices—*the rich against the poor;* that's my theme; and the way I talk about palaces, and nabobs, and all that sort of a thing, is a caution. But I can tell you I am sure to see the countenances of the "peeps" lighten up on some one of these points, and then, my boy, I know where I am."

An Ugly Customer—Don't put on no Extras.—A wager was made a few days since on board a steamboat between a couple of jokers, one of whom, pointing to an extremely ugly man, bet a bottle of wine that an uglier customer could not be produced. The other, who had seen one of the firemen as he passed on board the boat—a man whose face was screwed out of all shape—at once took up the bet and started down stairs for his man. The joker had an impediment in his speech, but he nevertheless soon made known his business to the fireman and obtained his consent to show himself to decide the wager. When inside the social hall, the latter, whose nose was on one side of his face and his eyes on the other, began to screw and work them about to give his face a greater degree of ugliness; "S-s-stop," said his backer, "d-o-n't put on n-n-o extras. St-st-and jest as the Lord made you—*you can't be beat.*"—*N. O. Pic.*

Inscription on the Tomb of Napoleon.—The following record of events in the life of the Emperor, is to be inscribed on the socle of his tomb at the Invalides:

Born on the 15th of August 1769; captain of a squadron of artillery at the siege of Toulon in 1793, at the age of 21; commander of artillery, in Italy, in 1794; at 25; general in chief of the army in Italy, in 1796, at 27; general in chief of the expedition of Egypt, in 1798, at 29; first consul, in 1799, at 31; consul for life after the battle of Marengo, in 1800, at 32; emperor of the French, in 1804, at 35; abdicated the throne after the battle of Waterloo, June 18, 1815, at 46; died in exile at St. Helena, May 5, 1821, at 52."

Directions for going out of Church.—The Cincinnati Sun has the following directions for going out of church—they mostly interest *some persons in this quarter:*

"As soon as the blessing is given, seize your hat, slam open the pew door, and get out of the church as quick as you possibly can by scrambling and shuffling through the crowd. This is the way for young gentlemen. Masters and misses should stop in the aisles, inquire about their friends and families; and to admire the preacher, or Miss Threadneedle's new bonnet—or to gaze with delight upon Miss Butterfly's new and fashionable choiera ribbon, purchased at the old stand, and which has been just received this six months. There is great merit in two or three flats being able to stop the progress of two or three hundred sober minded people. Another good point is to stand in the gangway or on the steps, so that those behind may have an opportunity to exercise their elbows."

Into a crowded Omnibus in New-York City, a sailor, dripping from the rain, which was coming down in floods at the time, entered, and was no sooner comfortably seated, than he took from his pocket a long nine and a lucifer match. Igniting the latter, he applied its burning extremity to his segar, and after puffing out a huge volume of smoke, he very quietly took the abomination from his lips, looked round upon his fellow-passengers with a patronizing air, and said, half interrogatively, "May be smoking's offensive to some of you!" "Yes, yes," immediately responded a dozen voices. "Well," said the sailor, again placing his segar between his lips, and puffing away, as if for dear life, "*'tis to some folks!*"

A remarkable phenomenon occurred a few days ago on the Brighton railway. A gentleman and lady were sitting opposite to each other, the *lady* having a piece of court plaster on her lip. On emerging from one of the dark tunnels, marvellous to relate, the court plaster was observed to have passed over to the *gentleman's* lip!

Scolding.—A scolding person never has the power of good government. Those who govern well, are generally calm. They are prompt and resolute, but steady and mild.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Richmond County, held at the Court House, on Tuesday the 17th day of October, 1843, Duncan McLaurin, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Saunders M. Ingram appointed Secretary. After the object of the meeting had been explained in a neat and pertinent address by the Chairman, James D. Pemberton offered the following resolutions, viz:

1. *Resolved*, That the Whigs of Richmond heartily approve of the proposed State Convention, to be held in Raleigh on the 7th day of December next, for the purpose of nominating a Whig Candidate for the office of Governor of North Carolina, and also for appointing two State Delegates to the National Convention, to be held in the City of Baltimore on the 1st of May, 1844.

2. *Resolved*, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint fifiy Delegates to said Convention, to be selected from the different Election Precincts throughout the County.

3. *Resolved*, That the Delegates from this County to said Convention be directed to vote for no persons as Delegates to the Baltimore Convention who will not go for Henry Clay for President of the United States in preference to all other persons.

To which, on the suggestion of James P. Leak, the following was added:

4. *Resolved*, That the Whigs of Richmond county, having the utmost confidence in the integrity, ability, and patriotism of the Hon. William A. Graham of Orange, would prefer him as the most suitable Candidate for the office of Governor of the State of North Carolina,—though they are willing to support, as far as in their power, any good and sound Whig that the Convention may select.

All of which resolutions, after pertinent remarks from Gen. A. Dockery, James P. Leak, and John W. Cameron, urging their adoption, and calling on the Whigs for unity and energy of action, were unanimously adopted.

On motion of John W. Cameron,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Fayetteville Observer.

Pursuant to the second resolution, the Chairman appointed the following Delegates, to-wit:

Isham A Dumas, Homer LeGrand, Henry Dumas, Nathan Bowdon, Robert J Ledbetter, Dr Wiley Smith, R L Dumas, James D Pemberton, Lewis Williams, D B Jones, Alex'r Martin, Jr. Col Graham A Nicholson, Thomas Garrett, Isaac Ewin, Turner Roper, C C Morgan, Gen A Dockery, James McDonald, James Yates, Isaac Dockery, H W Covington, Daniel D Morrison, E D Covington, Allen McCaskill, Thomas Britt, John W Covington, John W Cameron, Walter L Steele, James P Leak, D P McDonald, Dr R J Steele, Samuel Terry, Samuel Gibson, Duncan C Wright, Matthew W McNair, John C Graham, Samuel Goodwin, James Gibson, John L Fairly, L W McLaurin, Col A S McKay, Daniel McKinnon, Alexander McQueen, Alexander C McKinnon, Simeon McLean, John Stalker, Wm B McMillan, Hugh McArn, James C McEachin, and Charles Malloy.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

DUNCAN McLAURIN, *Ch'n.*
SAUNDERS M. INGRAM, *Sec'y.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: You have a *youthful* writer for your paper; he appears under the signature of "A Young Whig." I am much pleased with his plan of electioneering. I know him not, but this much I do heartily believe,—if the Whig party possessed one such as "Young Whig" in every Captain's District in the County, on the Presidential Election in 1844, Cumberland County would tell a "sad tale" to Locofocoism. I am now in the 55th year of my age, and have done some service in the fields of Elections; but never have I seen in print more correct views laid down than those presented by your Young Whig. He should be cherished, as should all others of "*true grit.*" Let every young Whig be "responsible" for his neighborhood of fifteen miles circumference—talk to the people in such a way as to defy contradiction as to facts, thereby giving light to the ignorant, and HIS *light* WILL *shine.* C.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

PROGAMEAN CORRESPONDENCE. No. 7.

The writer has taken the liberty of arranging to suit his own taste the following extracts from letters of several different Ladies. In this way he has contrived to make something like a narrative of what, in its natural state, bore little resemblance to anything, except a lady's toilette table, where curls and curling-tongs, essences and perfumes, ribbons and flowers, and sundry other things that they may guess, lie mingled in "confusion worse confounded."

EXTRACTS, &c.

Mr. Ned Jones and the Baron were the victims of a most adroitly-schemed plot: Lina was admitted to the most perfect confidence with the managers of these conspirators, and was to take a chief part in the execution of the desired plan: the plan was one which she had been engaged, heart and soul, for months in preparing; its end was the end dearest to her desires; she could thus humble her foes, obtain revenge, and triumph, as but three short days ago she dared not hope to triumph, over those who had proudly exulted over her; and yet Lina had made up her mind to betray her friends, defeat their intentions, and give the triumph to those she hated. Why, do you ask, dearest? Because she had been surpassed in finesse by her allies; because she, who had long been held the most perfect adept in management that her sex could furnish, had been obliged to abandon her plan and take up another that was more skilful. Wounded pride urged her on, and she wavered not. Such is human nature—a portion of human nature only, thank Heaven. If a gentleman should so act, he would be a traitor, a scorned, degraded traitor, and "pistols for two" would be the only other order to a servant that he could be troubled to make in this world. But a lady can such a deed acquires great credit for skill and genius and has the reputation of a woman of spirit. Well, it may be so; but as Shakspeare says,

"There are white spirits and grey,
Blue spirits and *black!*"

The plot was one that involved the guilt of high treason. It ran thus: The Baron and Ned Jones had long reigned supreme in the world of *ton*, and *their* fiat had been decisive on hats and vests, fishing parties and cotillions. At first, as usurpers often are, their rule was mild and gracious; they reformed abuses and made new and good laws; that is to say, they broke up a custom the ladies had of drawing their chairs in a complete circle round the fire-place, thereby utterly excluding the gentlemen, and, by a system of judicious exchanges, seating themselves all comfortably warm. They also passed a decree permitting gentlemen to enter drawing-rooms with well-cleaned boots, if they were not waxed, in all previous time, it had been indispensable to wear pumps. Now this was a very popular law. It not only was very convenient, on wet evenings to such consumptive and delicate gentlemen as Le Langue, but it suited all, as it entirely saved the expense of silk stockings; since a man who had boots on might wear cotton stockings, or even have no stockings at all if it was not convenient, without any danger of detection from even the prying eyes of a woman; while with pumps, a man was obliged to have silk stockings, if he had to abstain from oysters, cigars and punch for a week to pay for them. They passed sundry other laws, among which was one to allow gentlemen to wear black kid gloves in the dance if they did not have white silk ones, that made them quite popular, and they were firmly installed on the throne. Then dropped from their cruel hearts the false visors, and a reign of unmitigated cruelty commenced. Heavens, what an awful time it was to their subjects! Supported by La Reine and others, they so loaded them with duties, so raised the standard of fashion, so harrassed them with the observance of all the minor points of etiquette, that a revolt was the consequence. It came too late; their power was confirmed, and the disaffected were at once exiled from the paradise of the haut ton. Indeed, some of the guilty soon sued for pardon, and offered to obey thenceforth forever most implicitly; but a sterner lot than that which awaited the Peri, who

"at the gate
Of Eden sat disconsolate,"

was that of these criminals. No expiation was allowed; new bonnets, the finest shawls, magnificent boots, and the most romantic locks, all failed to have any influence on the magic bar which kept them out, and from morning calls on the faithful, and evening rides, from seats in the select corner, and acquaintance with the last new joke, they were shut out "forever and forever." Now, so far, Frank Aston and Le Langue, along with the mass of the other contented subjects, had liked things well enough. Society was to them a mode of variety when whist had grown dull; a relief from *ennui*, and a convenient system for the study of human nature; and they therefore were well enough satisfied that the saloons were thinned, and cared not how soon there was another rebellion that procured them the riddance of half those who were left. They were loyal subjects; they went to Court occasionally, and they did many good turns for the Crown that made them favorites there, and they were well satisfied. True they never made morning calls, though that was prescribed by Court etiquette; they never carried ladies to parties, nor brought them away, leaving them to get there as they could, and to get away the same way they got there; they infinitely preferred sitting in the corner with a supper-tray between them to dancing, and though they frequently did walk through cotillions, it was in a very different style from that which the Sovereigns required. Conversation they abhorred; that is to say, they never could bear the idea of quietly sitting down by a lady, and boring or being bored by her, for an hour at a time; they frequently lounged through the room, stopping to exchange epigrams with La Brillante and repartees with Lina; paying neat and earnest compliments to the tranquil and sweet beauty of Laone, and pausing to admire the clear and silvery tones of the ringing laugh of La Joyeuse. Sometimes you would indeed see Frank lured from his retreat to a vacant chair by L'Anime, and then the laugh there soon grew louder and louder, until a crowd gathered around, and Frank would suddenly find himself recounting one of his scrapes to the whole room. So, too, Le Langue was sometimes seen to be pouring into the ear of La Tendre a quiet stream of mingled compliment and humor and sentiment, that was meant for her ear alone, and would at times kindle a brighter lustre in that mild and swimming blue eye—the soft retreat of the most bwitching tenderness. For a long time the monarchy seemed satisfied with these eccentricities, but in the course of time it became restless, and Frank and Le Langue found that an attempt was making to rule them up to the observance of the "most straightest" rules. They were quiet though, having great faith in passive resistance, though passive obedience was no article of their creed. Now this might have worked very well, but Mr. Ned Jones and the Baron had grown somewhat displeased with sundry witticisms of Frank, and did not like the influence which Le Langue exerted against some of the laws of the kingdom with so much effect that a party was growing up against them. They determined, therefore, to get them out of the territories belonging to their throne, and went on until Frank and Le Langue became considerably annoyed. They determined, therefore, to anticipate the contest that they knew was coming, and to make a bold effort to dethrone the Monarchs. In casting around their view to select suitable agents, it so happened that they both thought of Lina as one likely to feel as they did and to assist them in their plan, and they were right. This accounts for the occurrences of the morning drive of Le Langue and Lina; and now that they understood each other, the three were rapidly arranging all the details of their system.

Now it so happened that Le Langue had infected several others with his views, and among these were Le Gros Faineant, who was a perfect convert to, and Laone, who was only strongly tinged with, "liberal principles,"—for so the reformer styled his doctrines,—and this very *fete* had been given for the purpose of so far weakening the rule of Mr. Ned Jones and the Baron as to introduce some new improvements, that Le Langue advocated, into the social system. The conspirators knew not of this, yet judging that the hosts were likely to be no warm supporters of the throne, they had determined to make the effort at revolution there; and thus the ancient regime was reposing in quiet, while a mine was in a few minutes to explode that should shiver it into atoms.

One word to my readers. If, in giving them the previous Letters, the former Editor and myself have not been able to give them interesting documents, it is their fault and the fault of circumstances,—not ours. We found it necessary to give the public some light on the character of our principal actors before we brought them to the tale we have now fairly commenced, and for this reason the first four numbers were published. At that stage of the publication, we were stopped by a letter from Maj. ——, dated "P——," who, being in our confidence, informed us that he had discovered some letters in the possession of an old lady there, that were written at the very date of our tale, and would greatly aid us. After a protracted negotiation, the letters have been obtained, and a careful perusal of them has induced us to somewhat change our original plan. Meanwhile, I will add, that if my tale does not convey a good moral, it will not be my fault, as there will be in it at least one duel, two marriages, one or two cases of "rejected addresses," etc. etc.

PHILO THELU.

Extensive Sale.—We learn from Mr. Carter, the Publisher, that twenty-two thousand copies of his edition of D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation have been sold by him within the last two years.

Upwards of ten thousand copies of the LIFE AND SPEECHES OF HENRY CLAY, in two 8vo volumes, published at this office, (price $1 per copy) have been sold by the Publishers since the 15th day of June last. The sales will probably reach 50,000 within the year.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A gentleman more remarkable for the excellence of his appetite than the brilliancy of his genius, remarked to his lady at the breakfast table, as he rubbed his forehead with a yawn, "I've a strange sensation in my head this morning." "Perhaps, my dear," replied his better half meekly, "you have an idea in it."

It is often a troublesome thing in itself, besides making the person so afflicted troublesome to others, to have a[n] i[dea] in one's head; for ideas are mercur[ial] their nature and cannot be prevailed [upon] lie still. The most comfortable pe[ople] world are those who are not perpe[xed] ideas, and are content with hres[h] other substantialities, instead. N[ever] the poor gentleman had an odd[ity] in his upper story—it was, so [they] ing a strange cat in his garret.

Phil. Pennsylv[anian]

DOMESTIC INDUSTRY—MR. CLAY.

The eighth annual Fair of the Agricultural Society of Bourbon county, Kentucky, was held during the last three days of September. The ladies present were quite numerous, and many of them contributed articles for exhibition. Among the domestics that took a premium were a pair of blankets, the manufacture of Mrs. James Hutcheraft, of Bourbon county, made of the long fine fleece of the Bake-well sheep. They were of uncommon size and thickness, weighing each eleven and a half pounds, and were designed as a present to Mr. Clay. The lady who made them having selected the Hon. Garrett Davis to perform the ceremony of presentation, that gentleman, in compliance with his commission, made a few remarks expressive of the gratification of the donor in having the opportunity of bestowing so appropriate a testimony on the great advocate of American industry. To these remarks, Mr. Clay, having been first introduced to the lady, replied with his usual frankness of manner, and, after returning thanks for the personal honor conferred on him, thus continued:

"Will you allow me, madam, to express the peculiar gratification I have experienced in the examination of the numerous excellent and tasteful articles with which you and the other ladies present have enriched this Fair? You are in the right course—dismiss your merchants—supply your own family; for, with such fabrics as have been spread out to our view to-day we need no merchants but our own fair countrywomen. I trust that this spirit will not only abide with you, but increase; and that your next annual exhibition will afford still more numerous and more excellent specimens of your household industry. Diligence, perseverance, emulation, and competition will cause progressive improvement in the fruits of your useful industry, as in every other field in which the faculties of man find employment. I hope to live to attend many of your Fairs, and to find each one excelling that which may have preceded it.

"This is a proper occasion for declaring the great American maxim that it is both our interest and our duty to make as much *at home* as we can, and to buy as little as possible *abroad*. The family or nation that acts upon this principle will never become bankrupt. Economy and household industry constitute the great and the only sure remedy for hard times with families. That family which practises industry and frugality, and sells more than it buys, will certainly rise to wealth and independence; whilst the one which acts upon opposite principles will surely fall into poverty and decay. As it is with families, so it is with nations; for a nation is no more than a large collection of families. To remove the pressure of the times let every individual buy *only* what he wants when he has the means to pay for it; when he has not this means, let him buy not at all; and let him make his industry profitable by always selling more than he buys.

"That man or nation is not free and independent that is always in debt, or that lives mainly upon the labor of others. To make ourselves, to make the American nation, independent, we must furnish our own necessaries, our own comforts, our own luxuries, principally. And why can we not, why should we not do it? Why should we go to France and England for cloths and silks, when at our domestic hearths we can make articles of the same material of such substantial beauty as these? [Pointing to several before him.] It is individual and national prodigality to do so. Let us foster and uphold our own industry, and it will enrich individuals and the nation; but neglect that, and prefer the labor of foreigners, and both individually and nationally we become poor.

"I render to the ladies and gentlemen here present my acknowledgments for the kindness with which I have been received and treated by them on this occasion, and I assure them that, if spared in health, I not only expect to be present at their next Fair, but also to mingle sociably with them at many succeeding Fairs."

In Niles's National Register of the 23d ultimo there is a table, compiled at length, and doubtless with accuracy, which presents the following, among other important facts:

From September 1, 1842, to August 31, 1843, the increase of cotton shipped to Great Britain from the United States was 534,080 bales over the amount sent thither the year before. The increase sent to the North of Europe has been 37,838. Increase to other places 24,962 bales. Total increase, 544,888.

Has the Tariff *diminished* the foreign demand for American cotton? Has the balance of trade in favor of the grain-growing region of the North and West, or the great influx of specie at Charleston and New Orleans, been injurious to the South?

Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

The Rochester *Evening Post*, which claims to be a *neutral* paper, but, like all journals of the same gender, has assiduously played into the hands of the Loco-Focos, rebukes the Argus for its assaults upon the farmers who attended the late State Agricultural Fair, and says that that paper "does not *display its usual tact in representing its party as hostile to, and the opponents of its party as the only advocates of, a Protective Tariff.*"

The Editor of the Richmond Enquirer has brought down a shower of fun upon his head by calling upon "Mr. Ketuell" for "help." The Whig pelts him with some unmerciful truths for thus quoting from "Bennet the very worst of all the infamous characters, connected with the most infamous press in the world,—who has lived for years by slandering the honest citizens of New York—by finding out family secrets, and taking bribes not to publish them in his filthy sheet—by receiving in pay, money, for kicks, horse-whippings, &c." A Virginian in New York writes too that he "blushes for his native State, when he reads in the columns of the Enquirer, edited by Thomas Ritchie, a Virginia gentlemen, a call upon some body by the name of Kettell, of the New York Herald, for "the best estimate it can obtain, of the receipt of the Custom Houses, as well as of the general condition of the resources of the Treasury!!" Can it be, (he asks,) that he is in his second childhood? * * * In regard to the Tariff Question, (he adds,) it is well known, he (Bennett) will take any side of the question for pay, *especially will he take the side that pays most.*

[T]he Whig Press of the South then kee[ps] this fact, that the Richmond Enquirer pa[ys] by respectable Free Trade papers [in] York (the Evening Post and the Journal [of] Comme[rce] quote from a paper so low [as] publi[shed] in the city where it is p[ub]lished, that no respectable journalist of any party (Free Trade or anti Free Trade) will have any thing to do with it, and that so much beneath contempt are the articles the Enquirer quotes, in the city where they are made, that neither Whig will answer them, nor Loco Foco indorse them.

New York Express.

PRESIDENTIAL PROGNOSTICS.

The following language of the calmer, more systematic, and therefore more authoritative, organ of the older and more organized Locofoco party, the Democratic Review, in the leading article of its last number, is certainly ominous enough of the treatment which the "young democracy" and its chief are to expect if they are at all unruly, and the gratitude and confidence which the latter has earned by joining those he before so fiercely opposed. If he submits to all their arrangements, they will esteem him greatly—nay, look, upon him with "an ardor of grateful attachment" so intense that it may, by degrees, "efface the memory of the yet recent years when he occupied an antagonist position to them and their great leader" whom they wear in their hearts—that is, General Jackson:

"If the choice of the Convention should fall on Mr. Van Buren, and the friends of Mr. Calhoun should then hold back from giving to the party ticket the same zealous support of which the friends of the former have tendered the assurance in the event of *their* disappointment, Mr. Calhoun's *chance of* EVEN *being placed by the Democracy of the Union in that high position which he would so nobly grace would immediately* SINK *to a position lower than that of any other public man* before the national eye, (excepting, of course, the present Vice President.) While, on the other hand, a different course would scarcely fail to secure an ardor of grateful attachment, which would complete all that yet remains to be done to *efface from the mind of the Democratic party the memory of the yet recent years when he occupied an antagonist party position to them and the great leader to whom their hearts are still bound* by ties combining the tenderness of personal affection with all the utmost strength of political sympathy and gratitude. And whether it is well to weaken or jeopard the foundation of this feeling now, at the same time that so much injury, *perhaps irreparable*, is done to the healthy spirit of our party by this system of irritation, threat, jealousy, distrust, acrimony, pushed sometimes to the length of abuse, not the less offensive that it may be enveloped in *gauze screens of pointed insinuation*, and sometimes adorned with *brilliancy of sarcastic wit*, we commend to the reflections of wiser and better portions of his friends."

These are no indistinct shadowings-forth of what the Southern leader is to expect. They will tolerate him—nay, love him, if he will be obedient and do as he is bid; they even promise him certain juvenile inducements of bon-bons and play-time: but he is not, under pain of the rod first and expulsion afterwards, to think of setting up to be a man until they tell him he is of age in the party. So they tell him; and, in the mean time, lay on a little, as above, by way of reviving in him the recollection of how birch, or rather hickory, tastes.—*Nat. Int.*

"Jackson and Liberty!"—A gentleman recently returned from Baltimore brought us specimens of the ballots used by the two parties in that city at the recent election for the Assembly of Maryland. The Locofoco ticket has at its top a clumsy wood cut, containing a likeness of Gen. Jackson, a hickory tree, and an Irish harp, over which is a scroll inscribed with "Jackson and Liberty," in heavy capitals! We have heard that in "old Berks," in Pennsylvania, the "democrats" are yet voting for Jefferson, but that the electors of a city forty miles from the capital of the United States could be humbugged into the belief that they were "voting for Jackson" when electing delegates to the State Assembly, is something which none but patent democrats would dream of. This shows just the estimate the Locofocos have of the *intelligence of the People.* It is a pithy comment upon the volumes of professions they make, as well as upon the virtuous indignation expressed at what they are pleased to call the "Whig fooleries of 1840."

Oneida Whig.

THE GREAT RACE.

Nashville, Oct. 10.—The contest for the great "Peyton stake," over the Nashville course, to-day, was one of extraordinary interest and excitement. Only four horses were brought to the stand, the other entries being forfeited. The purse is reported to be worth full thirty five thousand dollars.

Before the race, Hampton's colt Herald was decidedly the favorite; but in this the 'knowing ones' were taken in, nor were they less unfortunate in 'hedging,' after the first heat, upon Barrow & Clay's. Four heats (sixteen miles) were necessary to determine the conflict; the third and last being won by Kirkman's.

Peyton Stake. $5,000 entrance. $1,000 forfeit, four-year-olds, four-mile heats, thirty subscribers:

Thomas Kirkman's ch. f., by Glencoe, dam Giantess, by Leviathan	3	3	1	1
Wade Hampton's ch. c., by Plenipo, dam Delphine, by Whisker	2	1	2	2
A. Barrow's ch. c., by Skylark, dam Lilac, by Leviathan	1	2	3	3
B. Peyton's b. f., by Luzborough, dam Black Maria, by Eclipse	4	4	dis.	

Time, 8:52—8:50—8:33—8:52. Track very heavy.

Col. Johnson made a speech at New Haven, on his recent visit there, which was received with shouts by both parties. He observed that he had been a long time in public life—had grown gray in the public service, and he thought he needed rest; and, he continued, with a comical leer of his eye, "the people were of the same opinion in 1840 when Mr. Van Buren and myself retired with their consent!" This brought forth a loud shout, when the Colonel remarked, "Well, I always thought they would be sorry for that, and if they ever should be, and want me to serve them again in any capacity, why, I have got rested now, and shan't refuse them; but if they don't, I shan't quarrel because there are some bigger men in the country than Richard M. Johnson."

Referring to the low price of wheat and flour, the agent of the foreign manufacturers, who writes the "Money articles" of the New York Herald, ironically remarks, "the farmers have reason to congratulate themselves on the working of the tariff. Flour this year is lower than ever before." And would it not have been still lower than it is if we had no home market? The harvest in Great Britain is abundant, and we have no market there. If our domestic manufactories were all prostrate, and the thousands of operatives, employed in them, who are now the consumers of our surplus produce, were themselves forced to become producers, and to make their own bread, instead of buying our's, as low as wheat and flour now are, they would be still lower. It is strange that some people are blind to a truth so obvious.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

The New York Express says—The Packets from this port to Europe continue to take out large quantities of lard, tallow, flour, beef, &c. &c. We even see hay, oak plank, cedar boards, oars, &c. going out.—American ingenuity and enterprise were never before so exerting themselves to supply the old world with the products and industry of the new.

The China Trade.—The New York American of Saturday says:—"Our China trade has lately undergone an important change. Instead of sending coin and credits on England, (which latter eventually created a necessity to repay England by produce or coin) a very considerable amount of our productions now go out to China direct, and have thus far met a good market there. Manufactured cotton goods, raw cotton, and pig lead, are the leading articles used in this branch of trade."

No one, not intimately acquainted with the course which trade in many articles has taken in this country since the passage of the tariff, can adequately appreciate the benefits accruing from that great measure. In many instances English goods have been entirely driven out of our market by the superior quality and *cheapness* of the American article.—Take for example the article of wood screws, of which at least a million of dollars worth are sold in this country a year. A short time since, James's English screws enjoyed a monopoly in this market. In this city alone $5000 worth were sold in a year. Now, not a single screw of James's make can be found in the city; all our hardware merchants being supplied with the American screws from Providence or Schenectady.

And so with other articles of hardware. A few years since, and all our door locks, hinges, latches, trunk locks, cutlery, &c. &c. were exclusively of English manufacture. Now, thanks, to a protective tariff, we make *better* articles at a *cheaper* rate in our own work shops. In our own city, door locks are manufactured of as good quality as were ever turned out from Birmingham. In fine cutlery the English cannot compete with us to advantage, though in the coarser kinds on account of the cheapness of labor with them, they can undersell us. And so with other articles, of which the raw materials are of small value, but the working up requiring equal labor with those articles composed of more costly materials.

Troy Whig.

Horrible Revenge.—Some spiteful, gall-bosomed individual says—"If you wish to make your bitterest enemy miserable, make his child a present of a drum and a whistle pipe."

Quirks.—The 2thake may be perfectly cured without pain by the French specific.

Mercury.

We wonder if the specific is hard 2take, if not, we will try it 4thwith.—*Museum.*

If it cure, it will be a 1der, indeed.

Transit.

10derly, gentlemen, 'tis a sore subject.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

October 11.—Schrs. Policy from Camden, Me., Star from do. 12.—Brig Caspian from New York; Schr. Ellen from Philadelphia. 13.—Schrs. Gen. Tacon from Boston, Ann Maria from New River. 14.—Schrs. Spy from New York, Squire & Brothers from do. 15.—Brigs Retrieve from Salem, Tuscan from Ellsworth, Me., George Henry from Jamaica; Schr. Jonas Smith from New York. 16.—Barque Washington from New York; Brig Aurora from Boston. 17.—Schr. Henry G King from Barbadoes.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term. 1843.

Thos. N. Cameron *vs.* the Heirs at Law of Mary Belisle.—*Scire Facias.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Henry W. Wheaton, one of the Heirs at Law of Mary Belisle, dec'd, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Henry to be and appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of December next, and shew cause, if any he has, why the Lands of Mary Belisle, dec'd, which descended to him as one of her Heirs at Law, shall not be sold to satisfy the claim of the Plaintiff.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of said Court, the first Monday in September, A. D. 1843.

77 6t JNO. McLAURIN.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term 1843.

Thomas L. Hybart vs. The Heirs at Law of Mary Belisle.—*Scire Facias.*

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Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of said Court, the first Monday in September, A. D. 1843.

77-6w] JNO. McLAURIN.

PRINT WAREHOUSE.

IN NEW YORK.

B. F. LEE, (formerly of the firm of Lord & Lees) and U. B. BREWSTER, under the firm of LEE & BREWSTER, have established, at 113 Pearl street, New York, a WAREHOUSE on an extensive scale, exclusively for

PRINTED CALICOES,

To supply the city and interior trade by the piece or package.

By confining their attention entirely and exclusively to this one article, L. & B. will be enabled not only to exhibit a more extensive and beautiful assortment than is to be found elsewhere, (there being no similar establishment for prints in the United States) but to sell always at prices as low, and generally lower, than those of houses whose attention and means are divided among a large variety of articles.

The entire stock, embracing about three thousand different patterns and colorings, has just been received; is perfectly fresh, and comprises all the latest and choicest styles, to which will be constantly added all the desirable new styles which appear, many of which cannot be had elsewhere.

Catalogues of prices, corrected with every variation of the market, will be put into the hands of buyers.

All orders will receive our best attention.

New York, July 1, 1843. 62-1y-pd

District Convention.—The following gentlemen have been appointed by the Chairman of the late Whig meeting, in this County, Delegates to the District Convention at Fayetteville, to nominate Delegates to the National Convention, at Baltimore, in May:

Capt. S. Stephenson, Nathan Myers, Samuel Whitaker, Jr. Joseph Stewart, Maj. Adam Banks, Col. S. P. Norris, John Adams, Henry W. Harris, Parker Rand, John Buffaloe, Jacob Mordecai, Robt. Findlater, Allen Adams, Jos. T. Hunter, Bradford Utley, K. R. Weathers, William Henry Jones, Willie J. Fuller, John McCullers, R. W. Seawell.—*Raleigh Register.*

Senator Haywood declines to commit himself in favor of either of the Democratic Candidates, because he is the "*Senator of the Party.*" This characteristic caution of the Senator reminds us of an incident which occurred during the fomentation of Locofocoism in Rhode Island. An honest Jonathan, whose valor had been roused, but whose ideas of the rights of the respective parties were by no means clear, was on his way with his musket to the scene of war. Before he had proceeded far, however, he was stopped by a Patrol of the Law and Order party, and his place of destination demanded. Providence, was the reply. "For what?" "For what?—why to fight *like thunder.*" "Which side do you long to?" "Which side?—why I'm not so certain about that said Jonathan doubtingly, "*I forgot to ask mammy*, continued he, scratching his head, "*but I reckon I belong to the strongest side.*"—*Raleigh Register.*

Literary Piracy.—The address of John H. Wheeler, Esq. T. S. N. C. M. N. I. W. C. lately spoken at Wake Forest College, has been severely criticized by a writer in the last "Fayetteville Observer." The unmerciful critic proves that the Treasurer has been guilty of literary grand larceny, if not of highway robbery.

We are told that "it was a custom among the ancient Spartans" to steal, but they were strictly enjoined to do it adroitly and slyly, by way of sharpening their wit, and preparing them for wiley strategy. They did not go into the highway, in the day time, and knock down their most distinguished citizens and pick their pockets. Such a course would hardly escape detection. Our T. S. N. C. M. N. I. W. C. *etc. etc. etc.* has practised on a different plan from the Spartans. He marches up boldly to Judge Gaston, and forces him to yield to his intellectual wealth. He rushes suddenly upon Dr. Hooper, *e dorso*, and "with Apostolic blows and knocks," subdues the reverend gentleman, and wrests from him his rich ecclesiastical treasures, and coolly makes them his own. We have one consolation, however, this literary piracy was chiefly committed on our own citizens, and is, strictly, a *State* matter, in accordance with the Resolutions of '98 & '99 on the subject of State Rights.

And now, we think of it, who can tell but the Orator was impelled, in this seemingly piratical cruise, by the kindliest feeling? Who knows but, in his mind's eye, he saw Judge Gaston and Dr. Hooper fading away and nearly forgotten, and with a glorious effort rushed to the rescue, determined to snatch them from oblivion, and fan with his wing the expiring blaze of their fame, and allow them, *with him*, to share a bright and glorious immortality!—*Ral. Register.*

BLIND TEETH IN HORSES.—A writer in the Southern Planter says, that some horses between the ages of 3 and 6, have, between the front tooth and grinders, a small long tooth, without root, and not inserted in a socket, but merely in the gum of the upper jaw, which, unless extracted, invariably produces blindness.

SEED CORN.—Another article in the same paper, advises that seed corn should be selected, not from the largest ears, as they are found in the crib, but in the field, from those stalks which have the greatest number of ears. The first kind of seed degenerates, the last increases.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—October 2[1]

Brandy, peach,	40 a 45	Lead, bar,	5 a
Ditto, apple,	39 a 40	Mackerel, bf bl. No. 1,	
Bacon,	6¼ a 7	Molasses,	23 a 25
Beeswax,	25 a 27	Oats,	
Butter,	10 a 15	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5¼ a 6
Coffee,	9 a 10	Powder, keg,	$6
Cotton,	6¼ a 6½	Rags,	2
Cotton Bag'ng,	20	Sugar, brown,	8 a 9
Corn,	40 a 50	Lump,	14
Copperas,	3 a 3½	Loaf,	15 a 16
Candles, F. F.	13½ a 14	Salt,	50 a 60
Flour, new,	$4 a $4½	Sack,	$2
Feathers,	20 a 25	Tallow,	7 a 8
Flaxseed,	80 a 90	Tin, box,	8 a
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 5
dry,	10	Wheat,	75 a 80
Iron,	4½ a 5	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	8 a 10	Wool,	12½ a 15
Lime,	$1⅛ a $2 00		

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 8 cts. per yd
30 inch do. (heavy,) 6 ditto
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 15

REMARKS.—Cotton does not come to market very freely, and prices are rather lower than last week. Sales yesterday and to-day at 6½ to 6[7]. No change in other Produce to notice.

WILMINGTON MARKET—October 18.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 14 00; River Lumber Wide Boards 4 00 a 4 50; Flooring 6 75 a 7 00; Timber 5 00 a 6 50; Staves, W. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 6 00 a 7 00; Shingles 2 00 a 4 00; Corn 48 a 50; Salt, coarse, 25 a 30; Rice 2 50 a 2 62.

Naval Stores.—1000 barrels turpentine were sold yesterday at 2 10; previous sales this week at 2 [0]; Tar sold on Monday at 1 04.

Timber, Lumber, &c.—Timber continues in good demand, at advanced prices; sales during the past week at 4 to 7 dollars. No sales of lumber reported nor of staves. Shingles, of a very good quality, were yesterday at 3½. All articles embraced under this head are much inquired for, of which makers should take notice.

Bacon.—As the season advances this article has a downward tendency, especially sides and shoulders, hams are scarce, and wanted here.—*Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—October 17.

Bacon 7 a 7½; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 11 a 12; Cotton 5½ a 7½; Corn 40 a 50; Flour 4 12½ a 4 25; Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6½; Lime 3 a 3½; Molasses 35 a 37½; Nails, cut, 6½ a 7½.

At Columbia, Cotton 6 to 7½; principal sales 7 to 7½. Corn 40 to 45; Bacon 5 to 8; Flour 4 50 to 5.

At Columbus, Cotton 5½ a 6½, principally 6 a 6½.

At Augusta, Cotton 6 to 7½.

At Charleston, Cotton 5½ to 8. Corn 42. Flour 4 75 to 5 37.

At New York, the Hibernia's news did not affect the cotton market, either in price or demand. Uplands 6⅞ to 8½. Flour 4 50 to 5. Wheat 96 to 1 55. Whiskey 23½ to 25. Feathers 27½ to 32.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 25, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

To the Whigs of Cumberland.

Two important objects requiring attention, call for a meeting at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday afternoon the 13th day of November next, being the first day of Superior Court, at 3 o'clock. You are respectfully invited, therefore, to meet at the above time and place, and appoint Delegates to the District Convention to assemble on the next day, (for the appointment of a Delegate to the National Convention at Baltimore,) and to appoint Delegates to the State Convention on the 7th of December for the Nomination of a Candidate for Governor.

October 17.

☞ At a meeting of the Whig Central Committee of North Carolina, on the 3d October, 1843,

Resolved, That a Convention of the Whig Party be held in the City of Raleigh, on Thursday the 7th day of December next, for the purpose of selecting a Candidate for Governor, and for choosing two Delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

R. HINES, *Ch'n.*

J. HARRIS, *Sec'y.*

The Recent Elections.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The following is a complete list of the Congressmen-elect:—

Whigs.	*Locofocos.*
Edward J Morris,	John T Smith,
Joseph R Ingersoll,	Charles J Ingersoll,
Michael Jenks,	James S Yost,
A R McIlvaine,	John Ritter,
Jeremiah Brown,	R Broadhead, Jr.
General Frick,	B A Bidlack,
Alexander Ramsay,	A H Read,
J Irvin,	James Black,
Andrew Stewart,	H D Foster,
John Dickey,	William Wilkins,
C M Reed.	S Hays,
— Buffington,	
Independent, Dr Nes.	

12 Whigs, 11 Locos, and 1 Independent, elected by the Whigs over the regular Locofoco candidate, and so far in favor of Whig measures that he is classed with the Whigs by the Philadelphia papers, and the York Gazette, the Locofoco organ in his own District, "entirely repudiates him," calls him federalist, coon, &c.

This is truly a glorious triumph; for the State was so Districted as to ensure, it was thought, 19 Locos to 5 Whigs. In the Legislature the majority against us is considerably reduced.

The Harrisburg Intelligencer says,

"We assure our friends, both at home and abroad, that, from the recent trial of strength, we have not the least doubt of the Whigs being able next year to rout the Locofocos horse, foot, and dragoons. In view of the feeling that is abroad it requires no prophet to foretell that, in the contest of 1844. *Pennsylvania* will again assume the proud position of a thoroughgoing *Whig State*.

OHIO.—The Whigs, by local causes, lose at least one member of Congress in the Western Reserve. But they have, notwithstanding the infamous Gerrymandering of the State, achieved a great triumph in electing nine members of Congress, and generally have come up in the popular vote to that of 1840. The following is a complete list of the members elect:

Whigs.	*Locofocos.*
Robert C Schenck,	Alexander Duncan,
Joseph Vance,	John B Weller,
John I Vanmeter,	Emery D Potter,
Elias Florence,	Henry St John,
Alexander Harper,	Joseph J McDowell,
Perley B Johnson,	Heman A Moore,
S F Vinton,	Jacob Brinkerhoff,
D R Tilden,	Joseph Morris,
J R Giddings,	James Matthews,
	Wm C McCauslan,
	Ezra Dean,
	H R Brinkerhoff.

In the Legislature the Whigs have a majority of 4 or 6 on joint ballot.

GEORGIA.—The Whig majority is about 3,441.

A MOST CHEERING VICTORY!

When the Whigs beat the Locos in the city of Baltimore, two weeks ago, they were a little surprised, and the Locos astonished and chafed beyond measure. The Globe asserted, that it was owing to a secret organization of the Whigs, and that when the election for Mayor should come on, the tables would be turned—the Locos would not again be surprised, but would vindicate the character of Baltimore as the "Gibraltar of Democracy." Well, the election for Mayor is over, and the Whigs have trebled their majority! They have elected James O. Law by 7,604 votes to 7,300,—majority 304. The vote is the largest ever given in the city, viz: 14,934. In 1840, in the great Harrison contest, the vote was 14,414. Two weeks ago it was 13,048.

Both candidates were unexceptionable gentlemen—both entirely acceptable to their respective parties. And the Locos cannot complain of frauds—their usual resort under defeat—because they had entire possession of the city, and of course the polls were under their own control. The Patriot says,—

"The Loco Focos fought and struggled with a desperation worthy of a better cause. They left nothing undone—they ransacked every nook and corner of the city—they brought voters from far and near—they crowded the polls—they quarrelled—they fought—they bullied—they swore as never the army in Flanders swore—they had collations in several of the wards—and their candidate, mounted on a white charger, scoured through the city, looking like a general at the head of a victorious army, encouraging them on to the battle which was to reward all their efforts by the most signal triumph!—Never was party so organized—never before did a party make so desperate an effort to succeed."

Mr. Law, the Whig candidate, was the Chief Marshal at the great Whig Convention in Baltimore in 1840.

To the City Council, 15 Whigs, 12 Locos, and 1 Independent Loco, were elected.

The great concourse of Whigs who assembled at night in front of the Patriot office to receive the returns from the different wards, closed their joyful meeting with fifteen cheers for HARRY OF THE WEST! a name, says the Patriot, that is ever cherished, even in defeat, and always remembered in the hour of victory.

MARYLAND.—The Baltimore Republican has published a table of the popular vote, at the late election, by which it figures up a Locofoco majority of 240 in the State. This is done by the most barefaced falsehoods, a single one of which is sufficient to reverse the majority. In the county of Worcester, the Republican claimed a majority of 192 votes, whereas the truth is, that the whole Whig Ticket was elected in that county, and the highest Whig led the highest Loco 417 votes. The correction in this county alone gives the Whigs the popular majority, and the Patriot says other material corrections might be made in the Republican's table.

The Mails of last week were scandalously irregular. On Thursday, nothing north of Raleigh. On Friday, the two mails as far as Baltimore, but only one North of that city. On Saturday, again nothing North of Raleigh. On Sunday, the regular mails of that day and Friday, but only a part of that due on Saturday. This is disgraceful, considering the state of the weather.

LATE FROM EUROPE.—By the Hibernia, at Boston, Liverpool and London papers to the 4th inst. are received.

Commercial affairs continued to improve, and all branches of trade wore an active appearance. In the manufacturing districts all was bustle and activity—the demand being principally confined to the home market. Many orders were received from the East, more especially from China; but the other great foreign markets, the United States and Brazil, were in a state of comparative stagnation. The grain market exhibited an upward tendency, but the supplies of new grain kept the prices from rising. Flour had advanced 1s. per sack, and the demand was good for Canada wheat and flour. The advices carried out by the Britannia respecting new cotton crops having been deemed favorable to holders, caused some activity in the cotton market and an advance in the rates; so that, at the latest accounts, the improvement on American descriptions was fully 4d. above the quotations received by the last steamer.

The news from Ireland increases in interest. O'Connell is now holding back the fiery spirits, whom he has set in agitation.

The last great demonstration took place at the Rath of Mullaghmast, in Meinster. It appears to have been an immense gathering. He denounced the slavery of the United States in vehement terms, with the request, "let *that* go to America!" It is hinted that the Government are about to bring these exhibitions to a premature close.

The disturbances in Spain continue, and affairs in that unhappy country appear to be as unsettled as ever.

The British Steamer Memnon, with the India mail, was lost in the Red Sea on the 1st August. Passengers and crew all saved, but the mails, baggage, &c. lost.

NOMINATIONS FOR GOVERNOR.—In addition to the names presented in various parts of the State, from among which the Whigs will select their candidate for Governor, is that of the Hon. Wm. B. Shepard of Pasquotank, which is brought forward with high and deserved commendation by the "Old North State." The Raleigh Star makes the following list:—

Whigs.—Wm. A. Graham, Charles Manly, Edward Stanly, Andrew Joyner, Kenneth Rayner, Frederick J. Hill, Judge Settle, Gen. Patterson, Josiah Collins, Wm. W. Cherry;—to which we add Mr. Shepard and Gen. Dockery.

Locos.—Michael Hoke, Archibald Arrington, and Wm. A. Blount. It is well understood, however, that Mr. Hoke is their man.

There is an evident and expressed determination on the part of all the Whig Editors, to sacrifice all personal predilections in favor of the nominee of the Convention. That is the true spirit, and under it we shall move on to victory.

Since the above was in type, the Raleigh Register has named Hon. George E. Badger and Hon. John H. Bryan; and the Milton Chronicle names John Kerr. True men all.

GUILFORD.—The proceedings of the Whigs of Guilford county in our next. They appointed 50 Delegates to the State Convention, and 20 to a District Convention at Lawrenceville on the 3d of January, to select a Delegate to the National Convention.

Henry K. Nash, Esq has declined the Public Dinner tendered him by the Whigs of Halifax county, as a mark of their respect for his character, and of their admiration of the ability with which he canvassed that Congressional District.

The Washington (N. C.) Republican says that Mr. Haywood's speech is "democratic from beginning to end." As it has been shown from the Journals of the North Carolina Legislature, that the speech has some very glaringly incorrect statements, it is worthy of some thought whether the Republican intended to admit that the whole speech was false, *i. e.* democratic.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—The Literary Board has published a statement of the amounts payable to the Superintendents of Common Schools in the various counties on or after the 1st ult. Of counties in our part of the State,—

Anson is entitled to $1005 80; Bladen 516 76; Brunswick 342 83, Chatham 1094 50; Columbus 271 06; Cumberland 1018 10; Davidson 1054 60; Davie 529 51; Duplin 722 23; Guilford 1405 40; Montgomery 394 10, Moore 574 23; New Hanover 834 10; Randolph 954 55; Richmond 580 27; Robeson 715 05; Sampson 805 17; Stanly 365 05; Stokes 1178 53; Surry 1114 12.

The whole sum now to be distributed is $50,857 22; and this is the second distribution this year;—the first, which took place in March last, amounted to $39,779. Total for the year $90,847 22. The income of the fund, it will be recollected, is subject to distribution, and not any portion of the principal.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The General Election will take place on the 13th of November. Gov. Morton and John Briggs are candidates for Governor, and from the spirit which is evidently aroused among the Whigs, we anticipate that Morton will once more be ejected from the office to which he has twice been elected by so small a majority. A meeting in Boston rivalled in numbers and enthusiasm the great doings of 1840. One of the speakers announced that Daniel Webster would probably address the Whigs of Boston before the election, at which the cheering was tremendous.

NEW JERSEY.—The Whigs of this State also seem determined not to "stay beat." They are organizing with great spirit for 1844.

ANOTHER GEORGIA ELECTION.—The Hon. John Millan, one of the Locofoco Congressmen elected last Fall, died at his residence near Savannah on the 15th. This will render another election necessary, and, as the Legislature refused to district the State in pursuance of the law of Congress, the whole State is called on to vote to fill the vacancy. The Whigs, it is presumed, as they have the power, will elect their candidate, and so, from having originally no member elect to the next Congress, they will have three.

The Raleigh Standard has not corrected its error in regard to Mr. Clay. It asserted that he had been instructed by the Kentucky Legislature to vote against the Bankrupt Law, and that he disobeyed the instructions. Mr. Clay, in his Indiana Speech, states that he was not instructed at all by the Legislature on that subject. We called upon the Standard to correct the error. It fails to do so. Is that honesty or is it not a gross deceit?

The Oxford Mercury has changed hands. Major Wiley has sold the establishment to John Cameron, Esq. of Hillsborough, who will edit the paper in future, and in whom we shall have an able advocate of the Whig cause.

The East Alabamian reminds us, that in our late notice of its Editor's sketch of "Census Taking," we erred in his name. We should have given it, *Johnson Jones Hooper*, instead of John Johnson Hooper. Well, in this particular we stand corrected; but we take back nothing else that we said in the premises.

THE COTTON CROP.—The papers state that the frosts of the last and previous week, killed the cotton plants in South Carolina, Georgia, and part of Alabama. If so, a sensible diminution of the crop must be experienced.

MR. CLAY'S LETTER ON THE TARIFF.—A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, under the Editorial sanction of that paper, referring to Mr. Clay's remark as to the character of the Tariff of 1828, and the disgraceful circumstances which attended its passage, asks,—

"Was he not, at that time, the master-spirit who controlled and directed the policy of the administration of Mr. Adams? Was not the tariff of 1828 one of the prominent measures of that Administration, and was Mr. Clay at that, or at any other time, understood to be opposed to it, or to the circumstances which gave birth to it?"

The Enquirer doubtless well knows, if its correspondent does not, that the Tariff of 1828 was passed by a Congress of which a large majority in both Houses were Jackson men, and that consequently nothing would have been more likely to defeat that Tariff, than for the Administration, either through Mr. Adams the President, or Mr. Clay the Secretary of State, to have made it one of its prominent measures. If it was "a prominent measure of that Administration," why did Martin Van Buren, Richard M. Johnson, John H. Eaton, Mahlon Dickerson, James Buchanan, Silas Wright, and many other prominent Jackson men vote for it?

Moreover, an examination of Mr. Adams's Messages to Congress will show, that in no one of them did he recommend the slightest alteration of the Tariff as it existed previous to the act of 1828. The revenue fell off during the years 1826 and 1827, but the remedy recommended by the Administration was, not a high Tariff, but *economy*. The session after that Tariff was passed, he recommended a modification of any of the duties which experience may have shown to be burdensome to the planter.

In 1829, when Gen. Jackson came into power, he invited the attention of Congress to that Tariff, saying, that its operation had not proved so injurious to agriculture and commerce, nor so beneficial to manufactures, as was anticipated. And he laid it down as a principle, that, when the time for diminishing the revenue in consequence of the extinguishment of the public debt should come, "*the duties on those articles of importation which cannot come in competition with our own productions, are the first that should engage the attention of Congress in the modification of the Tariff.*"

This is sound Whig doctrine. The Locos of the present day are wiser than Jackson. They repudiate his patriotic principles, and go for a Tariff that will enable England to flood our country with her goods, at a very low duty, whilst she taxes ours from 100 to 2000 per cent.

COTTON.—*Very late.*—The last Standard quotes from the Mobile Register and Journal, a letter from New York, written about four or five weeks ago, as furnishing, the Standard says, "a fair view of the present operations of the New York market, especially in relation to Cotton." The letter describes the "brisk markets," "unprecedented activity," great sales, and high prices, of cotton; the "great excitement on change;" and says that "stocks are up, up, and still going up."

The idea of looking to Mobile papers for the "*present* state of the New York markets," is certainly original with the Standard. It only takes about 12 days for the news to reach Mobile, and 8 or 10 to get back to Raleigh, whilst it is two whole days by the route that common people resort to. It is worthy of remark, that the news from other quarters than Mobile, for about three weeks past, has represented cotton as dull, small sales and falling prices; and stocks as down, down, and still going down. It is almost time for this news to reach Raleigh, *via* Mobile.

In another part of the Standard, we find the following caution to the planters, which we insert because we lately expressed a somewhat different opinion, and we are anxious that they should hear both sides. It grieves us to say, that *our* opinion has already been sustained by a fall of about a cent a pound in the price of cotton. But it *may* rise again, and we shall be delighted to see it.

Cotton.—The holders of this article would do well, it is thought, to be cautious in making sales at present. The large quantity lately on hand at Liverpool is going off with great rapidity; the crops have failed in many sections in the South; and under these circumstances of an increased demand on the one hand and a diminished source of supply on the other, the article is expected to advance still higher in price. It should never be forgotten by the planters, that it is the object of buyers and speculators in the article, to raise a cry about a full market and thus make purchases at low prices.—*Standard.*

NO "HONOR AMONG THIEVES."—A beautiful commentary upon the Locofoco charges of Whig frauds, pipe laying, &c. in elections, is afforded by the necessity under which the two wings of the party in New York lately found themselves, of having lists of the duly qualified voters, *to prevent each from cheating the other* in their ward elections for Committees to nominate their Candidates for Assembly, Sheriff, &c. If they could not trust each other, how can the public trust them?

When the Whigs were in power in that State, they passed a Registry Law, requiring lists to be made of all qualified voters, by which persons not entitled to vote were effectually excluded. As soon as the Locos got into power, they repealed this wholesome law, and thus opened the door to thousands of frauds. This they had no objection to, as long as the Whigs only suffered by it; but they know each other too well not to guard against cheating in their own camp.

"Lay on, MacDuff!
And damn'd be he who first cries hold—enough!"

The Federal bullies in this City—the Editor of the Register, and other tools of George E. Badger—are in the habit of denouncing the rank and file of democracy on all occasions and in the most violent terms. These men, be it known to our friends, are backed and sustained by the Whig Central Committee, and that here, in this city, there is a system of political denunciation and a course of social proscription carried out which calls for the most active vigilance and the most energetic efforts on the part of the members of the democratic party generally. *Our* course as an Editor is clear—it is *right on*. If we are denounced, we shall denounce back again. If we are attacked, and our motives aspersed, we shall not only defend ourself, but *rush on* with the tide of war, into the very camp of the enemy.

"The men in buckram shall have blows enough,
And feel they too are penetrable stuff."

Raleigh Standard.

The above is a specimen, only, of quite a number of warlike Editorials in the last Standard, in another of which the valiant Editor of the Standard speaks of the Editor of the Register and his party as "smarting under the lash he applied to them last week." In another still he goes through the whole process of "whipping" him of the Register, tells how and where he struck, and how he "made him yell again," and winds up with the cruel determination, that "however loudly he may beg and sue for a change in the direction of our lash, we intend to pour it to him at all points."

If the Editor of the Standard should ever *slope* to Mississippi or Louisiana, a copy of his last paper will serve him as a letter of recommendation to the planters of that region, some of whom are said highly to appreciate skill in the use of the lash.

It is certainly very naughty of the "Federal bullies" of Raleigh, to denounce, and proscribe, and attack, and asperse, the Editor of the Standard. The most heinous sin of all is the "social proscription"—which we understand to mean, that these said "bullies" don't invite the Editor of the Standard to their houses. The remedy, however, is simple. As he intends to "denounce back again," and "rush on with the tide of war," so he has only to retaliate the "social proscription" on the aforesaid bullies—don't ask them to your house, and thus you have them on the hip.

EDITING A PAPER.—We have occasionally been admonished by some very excellent and considerate friends, against the warmth which we indulge in political discussions in the columns of the Observer. And we believe we always pleaded guilty to the charge of speaking strongly on matters about which we have felt deeply. There is so much to detest in Locofocoism,—there is so much reason to dread the overthrow of every valuable institution from its prevalence, that we can hold no terms with it. And then we have Editorially and individually met with so much unjust and ungenerous treatment from Locofoco Editors and politicians—in no one single instance of which was reparation ever made or defence even allowed through the columns in which we have been slandered,—that it is difficult to treat Locofocoism with common courtesy,—though we have invariably endeavored to do it justice, (knowing that, as the culprit said, that was the very thing it doesn't desire.)

Sufficient allowance is seldom made by newspaper readers, for the circumstances of haste and momentary impulse under which Editorials are almost always written,—to say nothing of the trials and troubles of life, among which stands prominent the neglect of many of those for whom he is laboring, properly to appreciate and reward his labors. The reader cons over and calmly criticizes these hasty effusions. Here he finds a sentence which he thinks it imprudent to utter, and there one which seems harsh and unkind, and at which, he fears, some hot-headed Locofoco may take umbrage. The most emphatic answer to all this, is furnished by the Editor of the Columbia South Carolinian, who thus describes his own experience:—

"It is much easier for any one, especially an editor, to preach coolness than to practice it. Among the kind and valued friends who frequently lectured us on our proneness to violence, was one who, when we went to Florida in 1836, was induced to take charge of the Chronicle till our return; one of our objects in pressing it on him being to afford him an opportunity of judging how difficult it was, as we had told him, to carry his excellect precepts into practice. We warned him particularly to keep cool, telling him we could give him no better advice on the subject than he had frequently given to us; yet he was scarcely warm in his seat, before he was violently at points with several papers, and in as hot water generally, before our return, as any editor well could be. On our playfully reminding him of his advice to us, he said no man ought to talk to an editor about coolness, till he had been one himself, and that, for his own part, he would not be one for the entire wealth of Georgia."

We don't wish *our* lecturers to make the experiment of Editing the Observer. We are not quite so cruel as that.

A remarkable instance of illiberality in the Ministers of a Christian Church, is exposed in a letter from the Rev. Whitefoord Smith, Minister of the Methodist Church at Wilmington, which we find in the Southern Christian Advocate. On the destruction of the Methodist Church by the late fire at Wilmington, Mr. Smith was deputed to appeal to the members of his denomination in other places to aid in rebuilding, and in paying a debt of $1000 which the congregation owed. He proceeded to Charleston and Columbia, where he met with a cordial reception and good success. He next turned towards the North, and at Richmond was equally successful. But beyond the Potomac he received but $5, the contribution of a Minister who had been in Wilmington! With one or another miserable excuse, *he was refused the opportunity to present his appeal from the pulpit of a single Church!*—This was certainly a most extraordinary refusal, particularly when it is recollected how numerous and how successful were, formerly, the appeals of Northern Christians to Southern people, for almost every conceivable object of charity. In the eloquent language of Mr. Smith, "Never, we trust, while the green vine of a living Christianity flourishes in the South, will the *gleaner* gather such grapes of Sodom here."

The following paragraph is from the last Cheraw Gazette:

"The following from the Lowell Advertiser is an evidence of the advantage to *American labor* of protective tariffs "for the protection of labor," as the Federalists call it:

"The price now paid new hands, we are told, is only *fifty-five cents* a week. For this paltry sum, besides their board, a girl must work *seventy-five* or *eighty hours!* But a short time ago the same kind of hands were paid a dollar a week, when the manufacturing business was not so prosperous as it now is. Men, who then were paid a dollar a day, now get but *fifty-five cents.*"

The Gazette sneers at the protective tariff, for furnishing no higher wages to female labor. Be it observed, that these girls who receive only fifty-five cents and their board a week, are "*new* hands." Now we would respectfully inquire of the Gazette, whether it can inform us of any occupation in Lowell or in South Carolina, at which a girl, a "new hand," who is only learning a trade, can earn as much as 55 cents and board a week? If there is any such occupation in Lowell, why is it, can he tell us, that these "*new* hands" will go into a Factory?

As to the prices formerly paid similar hands, supposing all that to be true, (which is doubtful,) if any wrong is done them by the reduction, an equal wrong is done the farmer from whom the Editor buys his corn at 50 cents instead of the former price $1 25 a bushel, his bacon at 8 cents instead of 15 cents a pound, and his flour at 5 instead of 10 dollars a barrel. We call upon the Editor to pay the old prices for the labor of the farmer, before he complains of the hardship of a bargain which is certainly voluntary on the part of these "new hands."

The last Standard has copied the following paragraphs:—

Henry Clay.—General Harrison remarked of him: "I have always been a warm friend to Mr. Clay, and have done him many favors, but he has returned them with the blackest ingratitude."

Henry Clay, so late as the extra session of 1841 said—

"Carry out the principles of the compromise act. Look to the revenue alone for the support of government. Do not raise the question of protection, which, I had hoped, had been put at rest. THERE IS NO NECESSITY FOR PROTECTION.—*Bost. Post.*

The above have been over and over again denounced as FORGERIES. They are beyond all question such. Will the Standard retract? or does it refuse to retract either its original or its extracted falsehoods and forgeries?

Dr. Linn, Senator in Congress from Missouri, whose death was mentioned briefly in our [illegible], was very greatly respected an esteemed, not [illegible] by his own party, but by the Whig S[illegible]tor[illegible] the Whig public. He was a man of [illegible]gh honor, and gentl[illegible]fied d[illegible]ent. His good qualities sh[illegible] con[illegible]ously from their contrast with the bad ones of [illegible] colleague. We cannot hope that Missouri will [illegible]d as good a man in his place.

The notorious Mike Walsh, Editor of the "Subterranean" (Calhoun organ) has been convicted of publishing a Libel in New York, and will be sentenced to the Tombs; whereat the Plebeian, the [illegible] Buren organ, is in ecstacies. This is [illegible]rother

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Admiral Thomas, in the British ship Dublin, arrived at Honolulu, on the 26th July, and immediately annulled every thing that Lord Paulet had done, and re-established the authority of the King of the Sandwich Islands. The British ships, and American Frigate Constellation, fired salutes on the occasion.

There is rather an increase than an abatement of the yellow fever in Mobile and New Orleans. Business is consequently excessively dull in both places.

A "distinguished democrat" in Georgia, vouched for by the Columbus Enquirer as such, attributes the defeat of Cooper at the last election, to the hostility of the Van Buren men to Calhoun, and adds:

"I never have thought until now that Clay could get the vote of Georgia, but the Van Buren men will not support Calhoun if nominated, nor will the Calhoun men support Van. I am afraid Calhoun will not receive the nomination, but he ought to have it, and to be President to boot. In getting him I would have the man with the measures, and if that can't be done why I'll take the next best choice. * * And I now predict that Clay in contest with the said Martin or Van, (I don't care which you call him,) will beat him in Georgia, *ten thousand votes*, and every Calhoun man in the State ought to and will vote for him."

"We never said—we never expect to say, that one hundred millions of pounds of cotton is [are] worth sixty-two millions of dollars; we leave discoveries of this sort for the brilliant imagination of the Editor of the Observer. "The value of it"—to wit, *the cotton that was exported*—we put down at that sum. Does the Editor see now?"—*Raleigh Standard.*

This is all the reply which the Standard vouchsafes, to all the expostures of its errors and suppressions of truth, which we have made for some weeks past. We suppose he admits our correctness on other points, and we can make him admit it on this, if he will condescend to answer the following questions, viz: Did you not estimate the cotton crop at one hundred millions of pounds? If only that quantity was produced, do you think that more than that quantity "was exported"? If you do not think that more was exported than was produced, what must the hundred millions of pounds which you say was produced, have sold for, to realize the $62,000,000 which you say was "the value of it for export"?

These are such plain questions, that unless the Standard is more dull or obstinate than it ought to be, we hope to be favored with something more definite than its former reply, "It is easier to ask questions than to answer them."

Popular Flattery.—The Loco-Focos used to be adepts at flattering the feelings and passions of the 'dear people.' Honeyed words, profound regard and unbounded promises were freely lavished upon them. They were the 'sovereign,' the 'pure,' the 'intelligent,' the 'infallible' people—while they kept their flatterers in power. When they began to *prove* themselves as pure, and discerning, and upright as they had been 'cracked up to be,' and took the first step by kicking these parasites out of 'the presence,' behold how the tune is changed!

"We prefer Mr. Van Buren because *we believe that he was cheated out of his election in* 1840, *by the greatest frauds, lies, humbugs, forgeries, and deceptions ever practised in a civilized country;* and that *justice demands* that his name should be *rescued*, by a re-election, from the *disgrace* which defeat would otherwise place upon it."

Thus speaks the Springfield (Ill.) State Register, and thus speak every Loco-Foco Convention and every Loco-foco paper. It is absolutely necessary, in the view of the party, that, as the people have once triumphed over Mr. Van Buren, he should now triumph over them, else he will be forever disgraced! Well, what if he is? He can endure it better than the people can, because he is used to it. Disgrace must fall somewhere:—if Van Buren is defeated, *he* is disgraced; if elected—who are disgraced then? The people are satisfied with the case as it stands, and will take all proper care that Mr. Van Buren is not 'cheated' of his *dues* hereafter. We advise the Loco-Focos to keep flying this black flag of warfare upon the people,—to 'hang their banner on the outer wall.' It floats somewhat heavily—but very becomingly.—*Tribune.*

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on the 14th instant, Mr. JAMES SHINES to Miss ELIZA C. McILHENNY.

DIED,

In Anson County, on the 10th inst., WILLIAM JOHNSON, Esq. aged 85 years. He served his country in the Revolutionary War, and maintained through his long life the character of a Patriot and a gentleman.

At the residence of her son, Neill Fairly, in Robeson county, N. C., on the 13th instant, in the 80th year of her age, Mrs. EFFY FAIRLY, widow of the late Robert Fairly. She was long a member of the Presbyterian Church, and in her numerous afflictions found the religion of Jesus a firm support. Patience and submission were conspicuous traits in her character. But her sufferings are now ended. And although she has left many relatives and friends, who do indeed feel that they have lost an affectionate mother, a kind neighbor, and a warm friend, to mourn her loss, yet they would not sorrow as those who have no hope, for they have every reason to believe that her spirit now calmly and sweetly reposes in the bosom of her Saviour.—[*Com.*

In this county, on the 15th inst., Mrs. CHARITY S. WILLIAMS, consort of Alexander Williams, in the 55th year of her age, leaving a tender and affectionate husband and family, with many friends and relatives to mourn their irreparable loss.

In Waynesborough, on the 3d inst., Mr. JOHN S. POWELL, formerly of Smithfield, aged 49.

In Orange, Mr. LEMUEL S. TATE, aged about 25.

JOHN D. CAMERON,

Attorney at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE,

WILL attend the County Courts of Anson, Richmond, Moore and Cumberland.

October 20, 1843. 77-4w

VOCAL MUSIC

MR. ROOT, Professor of Vocal Music, will commence a Singing School on Friday night at half past 7 o'clock, in the School Room of the Baptist Church.

The instructions will relate particularly to the style and best manner of performing. No pains will be spared to impart a thorough knowledge of the science, both theoretical and practical, to all who attend.

The Theory will be illustrated upon the black board.

October 24, 1843. 77tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

[illegible]L, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

[illegible]GENTS of the above Company will take [illegible]on Goods or Buildings at as low rates of [illegible]as any other good Company.

STARK & PEARCE, *Agents.*

[illegible] *Oct.* 23, 1843. 77-tf

Printing of all kinds,

Neatly executed at this Office.

Mr. & Mrs. Hardin's School

Will be opened on Monday the 30th October:

IN this institution the course of instruction will embrace all the subjects usually taught in the highest Female Seminaries. The School will be divided into three Classes, and a primary department, for which the charges will be $5, $6, $8, and $10. The extra charges are;

French, per Quarter,	$3 00
Music on the Piano,	8 00
Do. do. Guitar,	5 00
Use of Piano,	1 50
Incidentals,	25

Instruction in Drawing and Painting can be obtained at moderate charges, either in the same building or the neighborhood.

Fayetteville, October 25, 1843. 77-tf

ROCK REST FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being about to remove, this valuable, pleasant and healthy Country Seat, formerly the residence of the late Solicitor General Jones, is offered for sale on the most accommodating terms. It is beautifully situated on Haw River, with a considerable body of low grounds of excellent quality, and with uncommon facilities for improving the Lands. The tract contains nearly a thousand acres, and is admirably adapted to the raising of Stock of all kinds. It is distant from Pittsborough about 7 miles, from Chapel Hill 12, and from Hillsborough about 20 miles. There is a Saw and Grist Mill on the Estate, with abundant water to admit of constant grinding in the dryest seasons; and the demand for Lumber is such, that the highest cash prices would be paid for any quantity that could be sawed.

The Stock of all kinds, Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, with Plantation Implements,—also Corn, Fodder, &c., might be had at a bargain by the purchaser of the place, if application should be made soon.

A part only of the purchase money will be required immediately. Any desirable credit on the remainder may be had, if properly secured, and the interest punctually paid.

If this property should not be sooner disposed of at private sale, it will be offered, with many other things, at Public Auction on the premises, on Friday and Saturday the 17th and 18th of November.

W. H. HARDIN.

Rock Rest, Chatham County, Oct. 18.

☞ Raleigh Register & Standard insert till sale.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity, I shall proceed to sell at public auction, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday, the 6th of November next, the following valuable NEGROES, viz: One negro man about 40 years old, two negro women about 25 years old, two girls about 12, and one woman about 60. Terms, 90 days credit. Note with approved security will be required before any of the property is removed.

D. EVANS, Commissioner.

Oct. 20, 1843. 77-1w

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

Dr. Taylor's BALSAM OF LIVERWORT, PETERS' PILLS,

Sherman's COUGH & WORM LOZENGES,

For sale by

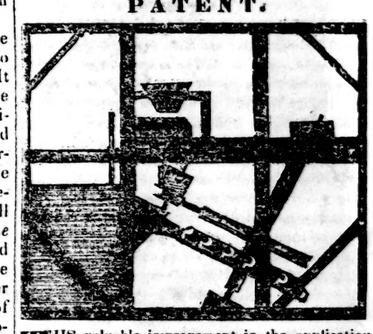
SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, *Druggist.*

Also, The COMPOUND CONCENTRATED SYRUP AND EXTRACT OF SPANISH SARSAPARILLA, warranted equal to any. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

October 24, 1843. 77tf

The Inclined Water Wheel.

PATENT.



THIS valuable improvement in the application of water power, is now completed and in successful operation at the Cool Spring Mills in this Town. The invention was designed to save water in its operation, and thereby remedy the difficulty now existing on account of its scarcity. This wheel will perform the same labor with less than half the water required to drive the tub-wheel, and if applied in place of the flutter-wheel the saving must be still greater. The number of Mills (now in operation by these wheels) that become scarce of water in the summer, is supposed to average 80 or 90 per cent. If these Mills can be successfully operated with even half the water now required, it is obvious that the supply of water will be abundant.

The Inclined Water Wheel in its construction can be placed at any elevation to suit the condition of the pond, thereby securing a sufficient head above the wheel, which is important to all mills where the water is at any time liable to become scarce. In this particular the Inclined water wheel has a decided advantage above the Overshot, which requires a sufficient fall and constancy of water, and is also expensive in its construction: Whereas the Inclined Water Wheel can be built at much less expense—can be successfully applied to any mill or machinery that is propelled by water, and will run well in back water. This Wheel is said to rank in power with a high breast wheel, and can be geared with either cogs or bands, but the latter being considered cheaper and more durable, I have adopted them. Having obtained a Patent in December last, I have abstained from giving publicity to the invention, or offering to sell any Rights, until others, as well as myself, should become satisfied of its advantages. I am now ready to dispose of the right to use said invention by counties, districts and States—as also single rights. Millwrights, Mill owners, and the public generally are invited to call and examine the invention.

The machinery, as represented in the plate above, can be made more simple, by which one half of the expense of construction will be diminished, but the amount of water saved will be less. I shall have both modes of construction with a statement of materials for each, printed in handbills, which I design for those who wish further information on the subject.

JOHN T. GILMORE.

Fayetteville, Oct. 21, 1843 77-1y

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1843.

Nathaniel Knight *vs.* Wiley Steed.

Original Attachment, levied on two hundred acres of Land, as the Land of Wiley Steed, on the waters of Duncan's Creek, adjoining the Lands of Burgess Goings, John S. Revels, and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wiley Steed, the Defendant in this suit, is not an inhabitant of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, notifying the said Wiley Steed to be and appear before the Worshipful the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in January next, then and there to replevy the Land levied on, demur, or plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered up against him, and the Land levied on condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Preston W. Wooley, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in October, and of American Independence the 68th, A. D. 1843.

77] P. W. WOOLEY, *C. C. C.*

H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE now receiving a Fresh Supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, among which may be found the following articles, viz:—

30 pieces fine and common blue, black, green, mixed and drab Cloths,
76 ps. Cassimeres, Sattinets and Kentucky Jeans,
51 ps. black and colored French and English Merinos,
16 ps. blk and col'd Alpacas, some very pretty,
900 ps. English, French and American Prints,
240 ps. Bleached Shirtings,
80 ps. Tickings and Drillings,
60 ps. scarlet, white, green and yellow Flannels,
50 ps. Padding, Canvass and Buckram,
115 ps. Muslins and Cambrics, of various kinds,
70 ps. Apron Checks and colored Cambrics,
500 doz. Taylor's, Clark's, and other Spool Cotton,
150 lbs. Patent Thread, 40 lbs. do. Cotton Balls,
82 ps. Silk Handkerchiefs, some very good,
300 do. Cotton ditto,
900 gross Lasting, Metal, and other Buttons,
500 dozen Tuck, Side & Pocket Combs, assorted,
70 dozen Cotton Hose, assorted,
60 cases black and white Fur Hats,
10 dozen fine Fur Caps, Cloth and Seal ditto,
75 dozen Florence, Straw, Shell and Cyprus Bonnets,
520 Blankets, assorted,
42 ps. Kerseys,
2500 pairs Shoes, assorted.

—ALSO—

Bombazines; Muslin-de-Lains; Pilot and Beaver Cloths; Merino Cassimeres; black Silk and Alpaca Cravats; Ginghams; Irish Linens and Lawns; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Linen Cambric; black, blue-black, and fig'd Silks; Challys; Sewing Silk and Twist; Silk and Cotton Velvets; Serges; Coat Cords and Bindings; Cap, Bonnet, and Neck Ribbons; Kid and Silk Gloves; Hoskin and Woollen ditto; Wrought Collars; fine Cardinals; Thread and Cotton Laces and Edgings; Muslin Trimmings; Cruels; Fancy Soaps; Cologne and Lavender; Worsted and Silk Shawls in great variety; Umbrellas and Parasols; fine and common Brown Shirtings; black Satin Vestings; fine and common Worsted ditto; Pocket Knives; Knives and Forks; Cut Tacks; Collins' and King's Axes; Cotton Cards; Stocks, Collars and Bosoms; Hair Brushes; fancy Work Bags; mixed Pins; Silver Thimbles; Pongees; Dimitys; white and col'd Satins; Bishop Lawns; Silk Fringes; Elastic Braces; Tarlton Muslin; Black Crapes; Fillet Veils; Merino Shirts and Drawers; Table Diapers; Bird-eye and Russia ditto; Dimity Collars; Turkey Yarn; Foolscap and Letter Paper; Musquito Netting, &c. &c.

As the above Goods were selected with much care, and bought mostly for Cash, they will be sold at the lowest market prices for Cash or undoubted Notes.

Fayetteville, August 5, 1843. 70-8w

NEW AND CHEAP

CASH STORE.

THE Subscriber has taken the newly built Store on Person street, next door to Col. S. T Hawley's and immediately opposite Mr. P. Taylor's Store, where he is now receiving and opening, from New York and Philadelphia, A NEW STOCK of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

Among which may be found—Superfine black and blue Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Sattinets; super. English black Satin and other Vestings; black and blue-black Silks; figured and fancy colored ditto; bl'k and col'd Alpacas, some very handsome; French and English Challys and Merinos; French, English and American Prints, a good assortment and the newest styles, (very cheap;) Muslin and Crape-de-Lains; Bonnet Crape; Ladies' fancy Silk Cravats; Woollen and other Shawls; super. Beaver Cloth; French Cassimere; black Silk and Alpaca Cravats; Stocks; Irish Linens and Lawns; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; ditto Hem-stitched, some very fine; Linen Cambric; Muslins and Cambrics; Laces, Edging and Inserting; Patent and Spool Thread; Sewing Silk and Twist; Coat Cord and Binding; Velvet and other Buttons; Silk Velvet, extra; Florence, plain Straw, Willow, and Cyprus Bonnets; fancy Silk and single and double shell Albert ditto; Bonnet, Cap and Neck Ribbons, newest styles; Artificial Sprigs and Wreaths; scarlet and white Flannels; Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys; Blankets; Fur and Wool Hats; Men's, Boys', Youths' and Children's Cloth, Fur and Glazed Caps; some fine Fur, Seal and Muskrat ditto; Shoes, all sizes; Umbrellas; Hosiery; Ladies' fine white Cotton Stockings; colored ditto; superior Cashmere Prussian black ditto; Gentlemen's and Ladies' black Hoskin and Kid Gloves; colored ditto; Silk and Cotton ditto; together with many other articles not mentioned.

As I am determined to sell for the lowest Cash prices, and for Cash only, persons may rely upon good bargains. Call and examine for yourselves.

C. CAISON.

September 20, 1843. 72tf

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE on hand and are now receiving, among other articles,

2175 pieces Calico, and 180 ps. Muslin de Lain,
165 pieces Alpaca Lusters,
268 pieces Cloths and Cassimeres,
Kentucky Jeans and Negro Kerseys,
Blankets and Flannels,
Tartan Plaid Shawls, and Victoria do.
Rich figured and plain Silks,
English and French Merinoes,
Pongee Handkerchiefs, and China do.
Jaconet, plain, striped and checked,
Bombazine and Eolians,
Sewing Silk, Spool Cotton, &c.

With many other Goods; all of which being purchased by the Package for Cash, will be offered at very low prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

Sept. 19, 1843. — 72-tf

Just Received and for Sale,

THOMASTOWN LIME; Plaster Paris; Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 3; Cheese in boxes, a superior article; 100 kegs pure extra and No. 1 White Lead.

B. ROSE.

Sept. 18, 1843. 72tf

THE MERCHANTS'

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,

Incorporated 1836, with a Capital of $300,000,

MAKES INSURANCE on Mills, Manufactories, Houses, Stores and Goods contained therein, and all Property subject to loss or damage by fire, whether situated in town or country.

ISAAC TYSON, *President.*

Wm. E. Mayhew,	Charles R. Pearce,
William H. Beatty,	Tho. R. Matthews,
William C. Shaw,	G. W. Richardson,
James I. Corner,	Johns Hopkins,
John Dushane,	*Directors.*

GEORGE B. COALE, *Secretary.*

☞ J. W. Wright is the Agent of the Company to receive applications for Insurance in Fayetteville and its vicinity.

September 26, 1842. 21tf

SWAIM'S JUSTICE,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

NEW GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, BY

WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH:

150 BAGS COFFEE,
10,000 lbs. Brown and Loaf SUGARS,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
25 boxes Teas, some very fine,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
75 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 bags Shot,
200 lbs. Indigo,
75 boxes Window Glass,
3000 lbs. Copperas,
300 lbs. Dutch Madder,
1500 lbs. Spanish Brown,
600 lbs. Epsom Salts,
75 kegs Nails,
10 tons Iron,
1000 lbs. Steel,
8 boxes Collins' Axes,
50 pieces 44 and 45 inch Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
300 lbs. Baling Twine,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in full sets,
25 cases Shoes and Brogans,
6 dozen Ladies' Buskins & Slippers,
15 cases Fur Hats,
15 dozen Boys' fine & common Caps,
25 doz. Ladies' fine & common Hats,

Together with a General Assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

Also, a variety of

China, Queen's Ware, Common Crockery, and Glass Ware,

Consisting of Dinner Sets; Tea Sets; Coffee Sets; Glass and Granite Jugs of every variety; Cut Glass Wines; Cut and Moulded Tumblers and Decanters; Common Crockery, put up in packages to suit the Country Merchants' Trade;—all of which will be sold on accommodating terms.

September 2, 1843. 70tf

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets; Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine, CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE,

North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf

A few bushels Red Clover Seed, for sale by

J. HUSKE & SON.

March 28, 1843. 47-tf



ENTERTAINMENT.

Look at This!

MY HOUSE has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

☞ My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank.

FOR SALE,

20 CASES (2 dozen) fine Old Madeira WINE,
Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles,)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
5 casks Ground ditto,
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27, 1842. 34tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by

MICHAEL McGARY.

July 11, 1842. 10tf

COTTON YARNS.

THE Subscriber, Agent of the Little River Company, would respectfully inform the Merchants and traders in Town, and the public generally, that he has and will continue to keep on hand a full assortment of YARNS, manufactured by the above Company; for sale either at wholesale or retail, at prices to correspond with the low rates of Cotton, and general pressure of the times.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

November 14, 1842. 28-tf

McCALLUM & CLARK,

TAILORS.

(Successors of H. Erambert.)

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Henry Erambert, and intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches, at their new Stand, on Hay Street, a few doors West of the Market, where they will thankfully receive all orders in their line, and warrant all work to be as well done as at any other Establishment in town. They solicit the patronage of the old customers of Mr. H. Erambert, and the public generally, and assure those that think proper to employ them, that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction. All work that don't suit will not be allowed to be taken from their shop. Prices will range as follows:—

For making corded or bound Coat,	$10 00
plain ditto,	8 00
Pantaloons, plain,	1 50
Vest, plain,	1 50

JAS. D. McCALLUM.
DANIEL CLARK.

Fayetteville, Dec. 31, 1842. 39-tf

A CARD.

HENRY ERAMBERT would respectfully inform the public and his customers, that he has sold out his entire Establishment to Mr. Jas. D. McCallum and Daniel Clark, of this place, and from his knowledge of their superior workmanship, can recommend them to all his old customers, and hope they will patronize them; and all favors bestowed on them will be thankfully acknowledged by

☞ N. B. All persons indebted to H. Erambert will please call and settle the same.

December 31 1842.

COPARTNERSH

C. T. HAIGH has taken into copartnership his son JOHN C. HAIGH, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of CHARLES T. HAIGH & SON.

June 7, 1843.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscriber having taken into copartnership his brother John H. Martine, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of JOHN H. & J. MARTINE. at the Old Stand, Hay Street, above the Post Office.

JAMES MARTINE.

June 21, 1843. 64tf

French Burr Mill Stones for Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13-tf

WANTED.—3 to 5,000 pounds WOOL.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

May 16, 1843. 54-tf

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

HAS just received from New York, a large and desirable lot of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes and Boots, Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Paints, &c.

For items and particulars, please call soon and see.

Fayetteville, May 10, 1843. 53-6m

Encourage Home Manufactures.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.

Sept. 25, 1843. 54tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.



THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 44-tf

PETERS'

VEGETABLE PILLS

MAY be termed a *universal medicine*, for there is scarcely any derangement or obstruction of the organs and functions of the human machine which they will not alleviate or remove. When administered in the early stages of congestion of the stomach or bowels, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no irritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that prostration of the bodily powers which characterises the operation of most other cathartics, and they may be administered without the slightest fear of producing the local inflammation so frequently caused by the pungent compositions vended by the quacks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found of beneficial effect, but they should always be resorted to, when the first symptom makes its appearance. The conquest of the complaint will then be easy, and immediate. In bilious disorders, remittent or intermittent fever, dyspepsia, dysentery, cholera, cholic, diarrhœa, dropsy, sour or fetid eructations, enlargement of the spleen, sick head ache, complaints growing out of imperfect or too rapid digestion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions, habitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty, and gentleness of their operation.

Peters' Worm Lozenges.

Peters' Worm Lozenges, although exceedingly pleasant to the taste, and perfectly mild, safe and painless in their operation, are the most powerful and destructive vermifuge that has yet been discovered. The speed and certainty with which they eradicate worms in all the stages of the disorder, both in children and adults, is almost incredible.

Peters' Cough Lozenges

For all diseases of the organs of respiration, there is no medicine that can compete with Peters' Cough Lozenges. They *stand alone* as the only sure remedy for cough, catarrh, asthma, influenza, incipient consumption, bronchitis, spitting of blood, and all pulmonary complaints.

Peters' Cordial Lozenges

Are a sure cure for the relief of nervous or sick headache, low spirits, melancholy, languor and debility, either from premature or too free living, tremors, loss of memory, irritability of the nerves, hysterical affections, drowsiness, cholera morbus, sense of fatigue, and palpitation of the heart. From their efficacy in the relief of headache, they are called by many the Headache Lozenge.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

May 1, 1843. 52tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.

NEW FIRM.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having associated themselves together, under the style and Firm of

STUART & McGARY,

For the purpose of transacting a general Grocery and Barter Business, are now receiving from New York, and will keep constantly on hand, a full supply of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Among which may be found:

Brown and Loaf Sugars,
Coffee, Rio and Laguira,
Fine Hyson Teas,
Molasses,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
Putty, Copperas,
Indigo and Madder,
Scotch Snuff,
Salts, Saleratus and Saltpetre,
Swedes Iron and Swedes Iron Nails,
Cast, German and Blister Steel,
Collins' Axes, Cotton Bagging,
Bale Rope, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Men's & Women's Shoes, fashionable Hats,
White Wool Hats, broad brim,
Spanish Sole Leather,
Wagon and Cart Boxes,
Blacksmiths' Tools, full sets, &c. &c.

☞ They will still continue to give particular attention to the Forwarding & Commission Business.

ROBERT A. STUART.
WILLIAM L. McGARY.

September 26, 1843. 73tf

ALL NEW THIS TIME!!

THE Subscriber is now receiving his FALL and WINTER STOCK of

DESIRABLE GOODS,

Selected for the Retail Trade, embracing a general variety too tedious to enumerate. Those in want of Goods are invited to call and examine for themselves, at the Old Stand on Person Street.

P. TAYLOR.

September 9, 1843. 71-3m

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 15, 1843. 40-tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach and Lace Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47-tf

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER,
Madeira and fine old Port WINE,
Common Wines,
Fine Hyson Tea,
6 barrels Calcined Plaster.

J. HUSKE & SON.

September 1, 1843. 70tf



AN experience of about fifteen years has proved, *beyond a doubt*, that this Vermifuge is a *certain* and *never failing* cure for worms.

Since it was first put before the public, many worthless preparations have been forced into sale, which have had their day, and are now counted as so much trash, ☞ *whereas B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge is daily increasing in popularity, owing to its intrinsic worth.* It has only to be used according to the directions, and if worms exist, they will certainly be expelled from the system. The price is only 25 cents per bottle, which brings it within the means of all. Be sure to get *B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge*, and avoid all other articles which are said to be as good, as none of them have the virtues of the *genuine article.*

Whitely, Green Co., Pa., May 1, 1843.

Mr. B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co.—Dear Sir: I have been using your Vermifuge in my practice for a number of years, and find it the most sure and safe *Worm Destroyer* that I ever had.

I was called to a child six or seven years old, in May, 1842, which was then in spasms with the worms. I gave it one vial of your Vermifuge, agreeably to directions, and the child passed 440 worms. In a few weeks, I gave it another vial, and it passed 200 more, making in all 640 worms. The child recovered immediately, and has enjoyed good health ever since.

I have prescribed it in many other cases, in which it has brought away 200 and 300 worms.

JONATHAN MORRIS.

July 1, 1843. 62-tf

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—*In Equity.*

ORDERED by the Court, that Samuel Hall and Sarah his wife, who reside beyond the limits of this State, appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for said County, on the seventh Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1843, and plead, answer or demur to the bill of Caroline M. Walker and others *vs.* C. P. Mallett and others, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them. Ordered to be published in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks.

[73] ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING for the Fall and Winter Trade, an assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes, Crockery and Hollow-Ware,

Besides a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Pilot, Beaver, Doe Skin and Mole Hair Cloths; Cassimeres; Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Flannels; Blankets; Muslin-de-Lains; Bombazines; Alpacas; Merinos; Winter Shawls; Fancy Prints; Dimitys; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns; White and colored Cambrics; Sheetings; Irish Linens; Shirtings; White and bl'k Hose and Half Hose; Worsted, Elastic and Cotton Suspenders; Sewing, Spool and Flax Thread; Coat Trimmings, &c. &c.; which I am determined to sell low to those who will favor me with a call. (Next door to E. Fuller.)

D. McLAURIN.

October 2, 1843. 74tf

Valuable Negroes for Sale.

ON the 30th of October next, (Monday of Superior Court week,) there will be sold, without reserve, at the Public Square in the Town of Wilmington, a lot of TWENTY VALUABLE YOUNG NEGROES, mostly accustomed to plantation work. Terms liberal, and made known at sale.

Wilmington, Sept. 25, 1843. 73-ts

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 15 cents, cash.

October 1, 1843. 42tf

MEDICAL COLLEGE

IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THE next Session of the Medical Department of Hampden Sydney College, will commence in Richmond, on the last Monday of October (30th), and continue until the last of February following.

JNO. CULLEN, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

SOCRATES MAUPIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

AUG. L. WARNER, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

JEFFRIES WYMAN, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

The Infirmary attached to the College furnishes ample materials for practical Medical and Surgical instruction during the winter: to this is also added the public institutions of the city, which are under the charge of a member of the Faculty: to all of which the student has free access. The facilities for obtaining information in Practical Anatomy, and the mode of performing Surgical operations, are not excelled in any Medical Institution of our country. The faculty take pleasure in announcing to the Medical Profession the appointment of Dr. Jeffries Wyman, of Boston, to the chair of Anatomy and Physiology; a gentleman of eminent qualifications as a Human and Comparative Anatomist and Physiologist.

AUG. L. WARNER, M. D.
Dean of the Faculty.

September 8, 1843. 72-8w

DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

A PUBLIC BLESSING.

THESE PILLS, wherever they have been fairly tried, have established an enviable celebrity, and are daily superceding all other preparations of medicine in curing those diseases for which they are recommended. It is believed that the rapidity of the sale of this invaluable medicine (in those States of the Union where they have been introduced) and the reputation it has acquired in the brief space of twelve months, has heretofore been unprecedented in the annals of medicine, since the days of Hippocrates, the father of the healing art, to the present time.

[From Isaac M. Thomas, Merchant, at Talladega Springs, Alabama.]

Talladega Springs, Talladega County, Ala., August 17, 1843.

This is to certify, that I have been afflicted with Sick Headache, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and Costiveness for the last eight or nine years, during which time I had taken, as well as I recollect, about sixty boxes of Beckwith's Pills, twelve boxes of Peters' Pills, and a number of boxes of Champion's and Brandreth's Pills, all of which afforded me but little or no relief. At last, I was recommended to try Dr. Spencer's Vegetable Pills, *and well I did;* for I never had but one attack of the Sick Headache after I commenced taking the Pills, (now about six months,) and I candidly confess, that I have derived more real benefit from the use of Spencer's Pills, than from all the other medicines and Pills that I have ever taken, and I would earnestly recommend them *to all*, as being, in my opinion, the best medicine in use for all lingering complaints. The Pills have done me so much good, that I would not feel willing to be without them for five dollars a box; and I cannot but feel very grateful to Dr. Spencer for having prepared such a valuable medicine, and the distribution of it is conferring a very great favor on the public, as it is a thing of the utmost importance that every family should have a supply of Dr. Spencer's truly valuable Pills constantly on hand.

☞ Price 25 cents per box, with all directions.

For sale by Williams & Haywood, and Dr. N. L. Stith, Raleigh; by Samuel J. Hindale, Fayetteville, and also at the Fayetteville Book Store.

September 25, 1843. 73-6m

DR. HULL'S VEGETABLE FEVER AND AGUE AND ANTI FEVER PILLS.

A CERTAIN and effectual cure for Ague and Fever; also used successfully in the treatment of Bilious Fever, Nausea, General Debility, and Nervous Weakness.

The most flattering recommendations of this medicine have been received from many eminent Physicians and others who have used it. And it is presumed that no medicine has ever been used whose action has been more beneficial, pleasant and invigorating, and called forth from afflicted sufferers such expressions of heartfelt gratitude and thankfulness. Persons taking the Pills soon find themselves relieved—Chill broken! Fever gone!! Stomach and head free and healthful!!! Strength and appetite increasing and improving, and all nervous weakness fled.

Their action upon the whole system *is so charming*, that persons are invariably surprised and pleased with their rapid and complete restoration to health.

The Pills are purely and solely Vegetable; and the happy combination of the ingredients and their proportions are such as to produce a medicine which never fails to relieve when relief is at all attainable.

☞ Each box contains 20 doses of Pills—Price One Dollar.

Also for sale, Dr. Hull's celebrated Cough, Worm, and Headache Lozenges, by Williams & Haywood, and Dr. N. L. Stith, Raleigh; by Samuel J. Hindale and at the Book Store, in Fayetteville, and by the principal Druggists throughout the State.

September 25, 1843. 73-6m

For sale by the Subscribers,

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Candle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

January 31, 1843. 39-tf



Edwin Glover,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith,)

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 74tf

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1843.

Thomas Waddill, Jr. *vs.* Elijah Spencer and Harbert Spencer.

Original Attachment, levied on three negro slaves, named Lewis, Elmira, and Ralph, as the property of Elijah Spencer.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elijah Spencer and Harbert Spencer, the Defendants in this suit, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the said Elijah Spencer and Harbert Spencer to be and appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the last Monday in February next, then and there to replevy the slaves levied upon, demur or plead to issue, or final Judgment will be entered up against them, and the slaves levied on condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Calvin Wistar Wooley, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the last Monday in August, and in the 68th year of American Independence, A. D. 1843.

C. W. WOOLEY, *C. S. C.*

SANDS'

SARSAPARILLA,

FOR the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system, namely: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites, or Dropsy, exposure or imprudence in life. Also, chronic constitutional Disorders will be removed by this Preparation.

Wonderful Effects of Sands' Sarsaparilla in Norwich, Conn.

Read the following from Mrs. Wm. Phillips, who has long resided at the Falls. The facts are well known to all the old residents in that part of the city:

Messrs. A. B. Sands & Co.—Sirs: Most gratefully do I embrace this opportunity for stating to you the great relief I obtained from the use of your Sarsaparilla. I shall also be happy, through you, to publish to all who are afflicted, as I lately was, the account of my unexpected, and even for a long while despaired of cure. Mine is a painful story, and trying and sickening as is the narrative of it, for the sake of many who may be so surely relieved, I will briefly yet accurately state it.

Nineteen years ago last April a fit of sickness left me with an Erysipelas eruption. Dropsical collections immediately took place over the entire surface of my body, causing such an enlargement that it was necessary to add a half yard to the size of my dresses around the waist. Next followed, upon my limbs, ulcers, painful beyond description. For years, both in summer and winter, the only mitigation of my suffering was found in pouring upon those parts cold water. From my limbs the pain extended over my whole body.—There was literally for me no rest, by day or by night. Upon lying down these pains would shoot through my system, and compel me to arise, and, for hours together, walk the house, so that I was almost entirely deprived of sleep. During this time the Erysipelas continued active, and the ulcers enlarged, and so deeply have these eaten, that for two and a half years they have been subject to bleeding. During these almost twenty years I have consulted many physicians. These have called my disease—as it was attended with an obstinate cough and a steady and active pain in my side—dropsical consumption; and though they have been skilful practitioners, they were only able to afford my case a partial and temporary relief. I had many other difficulties too complicated to describe. I have also used many of the medicines that have been recommended as infallible cures for this disease, yet these all failed, and I was most emphatically growing worse. In this critical condition, given up by friends, and expecting for myself relief only in death, I was by the timely interposition of a kind Providence, furnished with your, to me, invaluable Sarsaparilla. A single bottle gave me an assurance of health, which for twenty years I had not once felt. Upon taking the second my enlargement diminished, and in *twelve days* from the 5th of October, when I commenced taking your Sarsaparilla, I was able to enjoy sleep and rest, by night, as refreshing as any I ever enjoyed when in perfect health. Besides, I was, in this short time, relieved from all those excruciating and unalleviated pains that had afflicted my days, as well as robbed me of my night's repose. The ulcers upon my limbs are healed, the Erysipelas cured, and my size reduced nearly to my former measure.

Thus much do I feel it a privilege to testify to the efficacy of your health-restoring Sarsaparilla. A thousand thanks, sirs, from one whose comfort and whose hope of future health are due, under God, to your instrumentality. And may the same Providence that directed me to your aid, make you the happy and honored instruments of blessing others, as diseased and despairing as your much relieved and very grateful friend,

ASENATH M. PHILLIPS.

NORWICH, Nov. 4, 1842.

New London Co.—ss.

Personally appeared, the above-named Asenath M. Phillips, and made oath of the facts contained in the foregoing statement before me.

RUFUS W. MATHEWSON,
Justice of the Peace.

Being personally acquainted with Mrs. Phillips, I certify that the above asserted facts are substantially true.

WILLIAM H. RICHARDS,
Minister of the Gospel at Norwich, Conn.

Prepared and sold by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggists and Chemists, Granite Buildings, 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers street, New York. And for sale by Druggists throughout the United States. Price $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5.

The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult cases of diseases to which the human frame is subject, and ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

August 15, 1843. 67-6